VOLUME EIGHT JANUARY, 1913 NUMBER ONE

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THE AMERICAN RED CROSS BULLETIN

ISSUED FROM THE NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

AND OF WAR FOUNDED TO AID IN THE PREVENTION AND ALLEVIATION OF HUMAN SUFFERING IN TIMES OF PEACE

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THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

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PREFACE

IN this issue of the BULLETIN will be found a comprehensive review of the varied interests and activities of the American Red Cross during the year 1912. The members and friends of the Society will be pleased to note the indications of growth in usefulness and resources which these reports reveal. It is always to be expected of a humanitarian agency, however, that the demands for its services will outrun the expansion of its resources, and the Red Cross is no exception to this rule. For this reason those charged with the immediate responsibility for the conduct of the Society's affairs look to the opening year full of hope that the coming months may record a generous upbuilding of the Endowment Fund.

Of contemporaneous importance and interest is the discussion, in this issue, of the Balkan War and the peculiar problems of law and ethics which have arisen through the steps taken by certain foreign Red Cross Societies to collect relief funds in the United States, not through the American Red Cross, but by means of direct agencies of their own creation.

The sale of Christmas Seals in the season just closed has been characterized by the usual enthusiasm and vigor. A larger number of seals was printed and distributed to agents than in any previous year, and while returns cannot be made for several weeks there is reason for the belief that the proceeds applicable to anti-tuberculosis work will equal or exceed those of last year.

Two of the more important of the new activities of the Red Cross, namely, Rural Nursing and Women's Classes in First Aid and Home Nursing, considered in this issue, are looked upon as containing the promise of large future usefulness.

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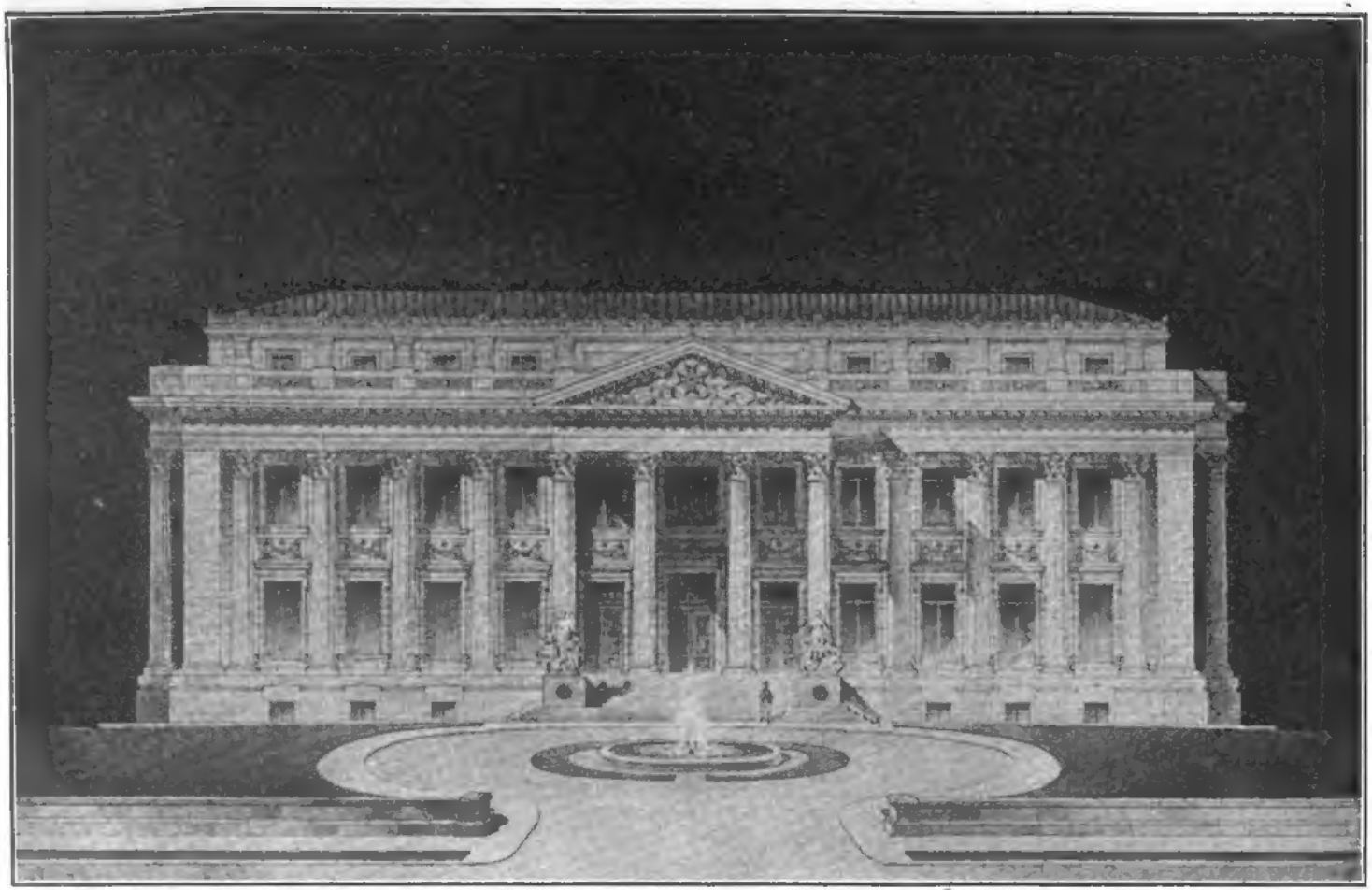

SUGGESTED DESIGN OF THE BUILDING WHICH IT IS PROPOSED TO ERECT IN WASHINGTON, D. C., TO BE USED BY THE RED CROSS AS PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS. ARCHITECTS, TROWBRIDGE & LIVINGSTON, NEW YORK.

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THE BALKAN WAR

BY MISS MABEL T. BOARDMAN.

WAR, with all its unutterable horrors has now prevailed for some time in the Near East. Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro and Greece on the one side, and Turkey on the other. Would that it were possible to take every member of the great International Red Cross out onto the fields of battle, there to witness the scenes of carnage, the poor shattered human forms loved so dearly by some anxious mother, wife or sister in the home, there to watch the agonies of the thousands of wounded men, the prey of the deadly weapons of modern war, and there to question why need such things be.

If on our city streets a man lay injured for an hour without assistance, what a hue and outcry would fill the daily press! Yet, on these fields of so-called glory, men suffering tortures from desperate wounds, from fever, from thirst, and even from hunger, lie for hours of awful misery. Baroness Suttner has well said, "When a single gun can kill and wound a hundred men in a moment, the Red Cross to meet the need must be superhuman, with machine physicians and with machine nurses, whose tireless hands never rest, whose callous hearts never feel." Poor human flesh the target of the great brutal forces of man's destructive genius —this is war.

But what can be done to alleviate the sufferings, the Red Cross will do. All the branches of this great organization have received a circular appeal asking for aid for the Red Cross Societies of the Allied States, and for the Red Crescent of Turkey, from the International Committee of Geneva, and each of these Societies has also made direct appeals. President Taft, as President of the American Red Cross, and its International Board, sent out an urgent appeal to the American people to contribute funds to be used to mitigate the sufferings of the sick and wounded in the Balkan war. In this appeal the President says:

"It is difficult to bring home to the public in this country the appalling suffering involved in a winter war in the Balkans. Communication is difficult, the cold is intense, and even rudimentary transportation is a matter of extreme difficulty. Moreover, the fighting in this particular war is likely to be of an especially bitter and severe character, while on the other hand the medical organization available is quite inadequate to cope with the large numbers of wounded.

* * * *

"Though an armistice may be declared, the great number of sick and wounded must be cared for during a number of weeks and the troops must remain under arms in the field for months during the severe winter weather, with all the suffering sickness this will entail.

"The services of the American Red Cross will be rendered impartially to all the combatants concerned, but it is, of course, open to any subscriber to designate a donation for the special assistance of one or the other of the belligerent parties, and instructions to that effect will be strictly observed."

So little does this non-military country realize the sufferings of war, that not half the amount has been contributed as was given for the relief of the survivors of the *Titanic* wreck, yet where in the one case some three or four houndred have needed aid, in the other case tens of thousands has suffered because of the lack of medical care, hospital equipment, etc. Now that the worst of the fighting is probably over, and that the Red Cross Societies of Europe have sent out many units or detachments of physicians, nurses, assistants and supplies, conditions are greatly improved for the sick and wounded, but the aftermath of war's harvest is still to be reckoned with. Like leaves beaten from the trees and driven before a storm the unfortunate non-combatants of the devastated countries have fled from their

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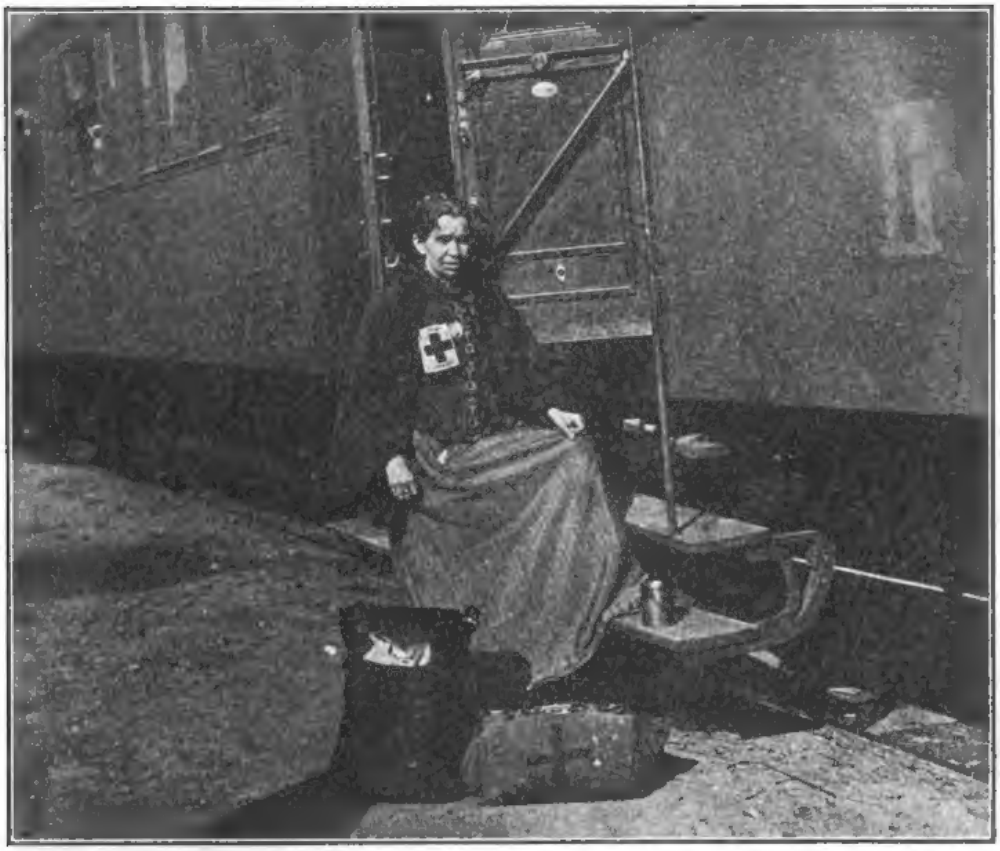

"THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE BALKANS."

THE CIVILIZED STATES OF THE WORLD ARE RESPONDING TO THE CALL OF HUMANITY. THIS WAR IS NOT WANTING IN HEROINES WHO ARE FOLLOWING THE EXAMPLE OF THE IMMORTAL "LADY OF THE LAMP." THIS PICTURE WAS TAKEN AT A WAYSIDE RAILWAY STATION AND IS THAT OF MME. ELLKA PERRA N. TAMBORASKI, A RICH SERVIAN LADY WHO HAS GIVEN HER PALATIAL HOME AND ALL HER MONEY TO THE RED CROSS. IN THIS PICTURE SHE IS SEEN DEPARTING FOR THE FRONTIER AT POGERIZVOTZ, WHERE SHE WILL ORGANIZE A HOSPITAL.

homes before the advancing armies. From Asiatic Turkey, from Salonica and other places, come pitiful stories of the suffering from hunger, for lack of shelter and for clothing of the thousands of unfortunate refugees, so many of them old men, women and children. Such poor little possessions as they could carry with them in their flight have been often lost or taken by the soldiers. In the delirium of war many a man becomes drunk with the shedding of blood, with the brutality around him, and even to the weak and defenseless he shows no mercy. This is not characteristic of the men of any one race, but of all. Such is the influence of war.

Through the Department of State, the American Red Cross obtained certain information as to the number of sick and wounded in the respective countries, and the effort has been made to gauge the amount of the contributions forwarded according to the needs involved. The funds transmitted were sent to the Red Cross Societies of the respective States. In the case of Greece, certain special funds were transmitted to Her Majesty, Queen Olga, at the donors' requests, to be devoted to the refugees of Macedonia. From Salonica comes the following story:

"The sudden and swift campaign of the Balkan allies has driven the Turkish population into our city like hares fleeing before a hunting party. They came by hundreds and by thousands, on foot, on pack-animals, on carts piled high with their few earthly possessions, and in trains filled to overflowing and with even women and children on top of passenger coaches. The city government placed them in the

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A BULGARIAN CATHOLIC PRIEST AMONG THE TURKISH WAR PRISONERS

numerous mosques and for a time fed them with bread, but as the fall of the city drew near, these bread rations were discontinued. Then the Greeks and Bulgarians came marching in making the city their own not in word only but in deed and in truth. From the three great mosques, which before were Christian churches and have survived from the Fifth and Seventh centuries, these helpless refugees were driven out into the streets.

"The Moslem population is everywhere cowed and helpless. The strange fear which caused the armies in this part of Macedonia to run helter skelter throwing away arms, blankets, knapsacks, canteens, and clothing seems to have acted upon the entire population, and they are helpless like a flock of sheep. A poor Turk came to see me this morning at our farm-school, The Thessalonica Agricultural and Industrial Institute, and asked us to come and get his little pile of straw and wood, and the flour which he has (without price) to keep the troops from stealing it. I have seen Turk after Turk passing along the street held up by soldiers and searched, and under cover of searching for arms I have seen them take purse and other valuables.

"The Turks living in the city have taken a great many into their own homes and there are still thousands at the mosques to be fed by charity. The American missionaries, seeing men, women and children starving at their doors could do nothing else but take what little funds they have and invest in bread and feed the hungry so long as money holds out. They are cooperating with a committee, the honorary head of which is Queen Olga of Greece who is now here with the King. The Greek pastor, Mr. Aristides Mehitsopolous, the German pastor, Mr. Bruneau and the wife of the newly appointed Greek governor of the province take part in the work, and special mention must be made of Madam Hadji Lazaro the wife of a prominent Greek who helps largely both with money and time. The Catholic sisters also take an active part.

"With the help of the Mohammedan

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priests officiating in these mosques, we have obtained complete lists of the responsible heads of the various families, and have granted to every head of a family a ticket showing the number of members in his household, babies in arms not being counted. The lists thus collected aggregate about 10,000 souls today and is constantly growing. For every four souls one loaf is given, thus each person has one fourth of a loaf of dry bread as his food supply for 24 hours.

"How long the present situation will continue no one can tell. The looting by soldiers is such that it would seem useless for these people to try to reach their villages before peace is declared. And when they do finally reach their villages in many cases they will find only stones and ashes, all live stock killed or driven away and houses burned, for this is no ordinary war, but a race war in which the smouldering hatred of centuries has burst out into fierce flame. Here at the edge of Salonica at our farm-school, with the American flag floating in full view, a group of soldiers came to take out of our barn a horse which we were keeping for a former servant of ours, an Albanian Moslem. Only with the greatest difficulty did we prevent this theft. What can we expect in the outlying district? We need money to keep these people alive, to help them get to their villages, to provide them seed for sowing and oxen for plowing and in some cases clothing and bedding."

In Turkey, an American Committee, of which the American Ambassador is Chairman has aided the Red Crescent Society, expending the funds forwarded for the equipment of two wards and an operating room, and providing physicians, nurses and assistants. Mrs. Rockhill, wife of the American Ambassador wrote on October 21st:

"I am sending you these few lines to tell you what our American Red Cross Chapter here is doing. My husband's official report will follow later.

"We are very few, as you know, and no one is very well off but *every one* is doing what he can. We have undertaken our work for hospitals through the Red Crescent Society who have sent us models for sheets, night-shirts, etc., and we are outfitting 100 beds *completely*. The list will be 800 sheets, 400 pillow cases, 100 mattress sacks (to be filled), 100 pillow sacks (to be filled), 400 pair drawers, 800 night-shirts, and 100 caps, and we have purchased about 500 pieces of American cotton cloth, taps, buttons, etc. The ladies are taking sewing home, or giving it out at their own expense. In addition we have been able to buy 300 very good warm blankets reasonably.

"This work will last us about two weeks, after which we shall hope for more money from home to go on with it. Of course everything is needed badly and *at once*. The wounded are already being sent back to Constantinople.

"I enclose copies of a letter sent by my husband to Hussein Hilmi Pasha, the President of the Red Crescent Society, and his reply, thinking they may interest you."

On November 19th in a second letter, Mrs. Rockhill says:

"Since I wrote you last the situation here has gone from bad to worse, but fortunately money has been coming in and we have been able to do considerable to relieve the general distress. We have established two Red Cross wards in the barracks of Task Keshla, and a fully equipped operating room. I enclose a notice of our work taken from a Turkish paper the 'Ikdam.' We have been enabled to do this solely through the efforts of Major Clyde Sinclair Ford, of the Medical Corps of our army, who, being on leave, very kindly offered us his services. Without his surgical skill, his knowledge of military hospital work, and his tact this would have been entirely impossible. I feel sure we have done an immense amount of good work there in the past two weeks (we took charge of the wards just two weeks ago), and we shall continue to run them until the Red Crescent Society takes charge of the entire barracks which I hear it will do shortly.

"The wards contained literally nothing but 150 beds filled with wounded men, some of whom had had no attention for five or six days, when we went there. We have had only one death, however,

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MEMBERS OF THE SERVIAN RED CROSS

and the gratitude showed us by all the patients is very remarkable. Major Ford has been assisted by Dr. Walton, the surgeon of U. S. S. *Scorpion*, and his hospital steward, by Dr. Kazalos, a Robert College graduate, Mr. Davis, of the Y. M. C. A., and two Armenian trained nurses, whose valuable aid we have been able to secure for a small compensation and their board.

"When the need for hospital work is over we shall endeavor to help the refugees, who are arriving in immense numbers and being sent over to Asia by the government. Once there they will be almost absolutely destitute. Through our various missionary stations in the Asiatic provinces we shall try and help some of them through the winter and in some practical manner (not yet entirely worked out) to a permanent establishment in their new homes. Of course this will require money and we hope the Red Cross will continue to send us all the funds possible for the work. It seems to us here the most practical way of helping an excellent population driven from their homes by this war.

"Cholera is becoming a very serious menace to Constantinople and the surrounding country. Not only the army but the refugees are suffering greatly and the city itself is threatened by a widespread outbreak.

"It seems perhaps unnecessary to add that every member of the small American colony in Constantinople is working and giving to his utmost in this time of need. Dr. and Mrs. Dodd, Miss Cushman and an Armenian trained nurse from our hospital at Konia are here and are working in Stamboul in a hospital just opened under the asupices of Major Doughty-Wylie."

In her last letter of December 2d, Mrs. Rockhill gives a graphic account of the excellent work that our committee is

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"TURKISH PRINCESSES ACTING AS NURSES"

TURKISH LADIES OF THE HIGHEST SOCIETY ENROLLED AS MEMBERS OF THE RED CRESCENT, AN ORGANIZATION SIMILAR TO THE RED CROSS. THIS PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN IN A CONSTANTINOPLE HOSPITAL, THE WOUNDED BEING TURKISH SOLDIERS.

TURKISH PRINCESSES MAKING BANDAGES FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS

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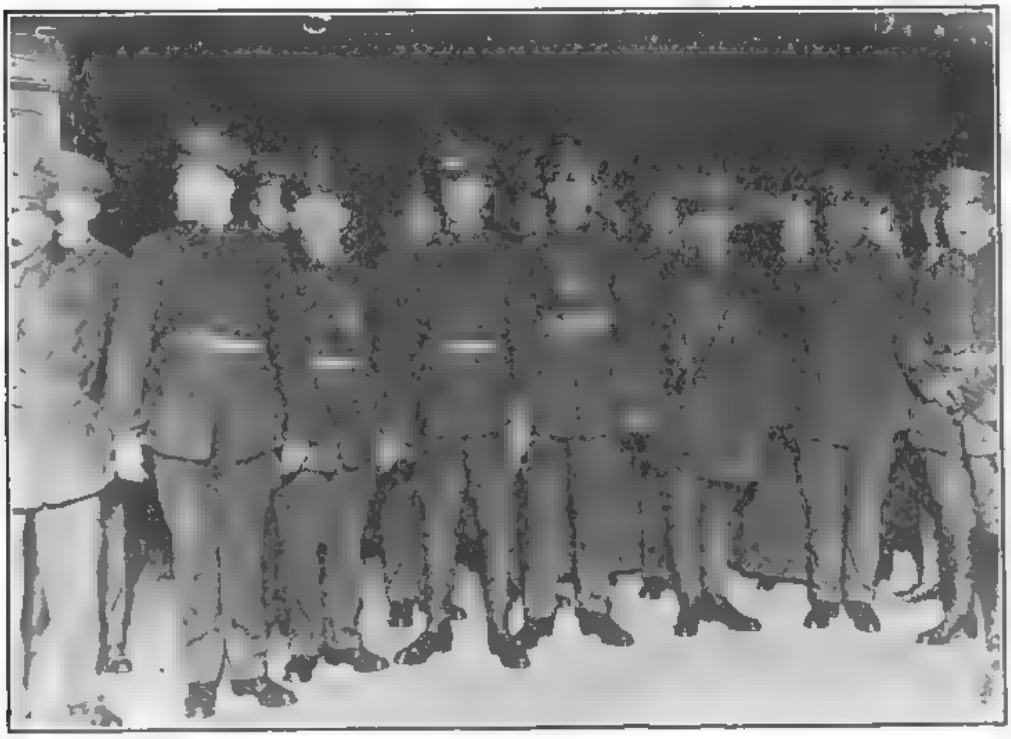
ARRIVAL FROM THE FRONT IN CONSTANTINOPLE OF WOUNDED TURKISH SOLDIERS



RED CROSS DETACHMENT FROM ENGLAND ON ITS WAY TO THE BALKAN WAR

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doing with the funds that the Red Cross has sent over:

"Since writing you on November 19th the cholera situation has become very critical, and we are now working at San Stefano, a small village 14 miles from the city on the Sea of Marmora. On November 22d we heard that many sick men were gathered there, chiefly returning soldiers, without shelter, food, or care of any kind. Mr. Hoffman Philip, the First Secretary of our Embassy, and Major Ford went down to investigate and found conditions quite indescribable. The sick soldiers were simply thrown off the trains at the station, returning from the front, and the army organization had apparently become completely paralyzed. Dying men crowded around wells, endeavoring to obtain water, but too weak to do so. Many unburied corpses lay around. It was impossible to estimate the number of the sick or dead. The next day, Major Ford, Mr. Philip, and an English clergyman, Reverend Robert Frew, went down to see what they could do to relieve the situation. One of the worst places was the Greek School, where some 500 men were lying in and about the building in complete destitution. They found two old ladies, residents of San Stefano, endeavoring to feed them and doing heroic work, quite regardless of personal safety. Since then we have been able to interest the Turkish authorities and bring the situation to the notice of the Red Crescent Society, who immediately gave it their best attention. As a result the dead are buried and the worst evils removed. Major Ford (still continuing his work at the Military Hospital of Tash Keshla), and Mr. Philip have been working there every day, and we are running a sort of Diet Kitchen through the efforts of Mr. Frew for the sick. There are many who have not cholera but are only suffering from exhaustion and dysentery, and some wounded men. Other volunteers have come in to assist us and some Turkish doctors and helpers, and the School has been somewhat cleaned up and many lives saved by segregation of cholera patients, etc. It is impossible to write of the horrible condition of the School when our people first went down; the sick, the dying, and the dead lying together in hopeless, helpless misery and filth. Mattresses have been supplied by the Red Crescent Society, and we have sent down blankets, shirts, linen, cups, plates, socks, oil stoves, medicines, and many other necessities. The School was *quite* empty, except for the dead and sick when we went there. The work done in that place of horror by Major Ford, Mr. Philip, Mr. Frew, and their assistants is beyond all praise. In addition, we have been able to start a field hospital of 50 beds in tents, by the cooperation of Dr. Baynes, Dr. Meller, and their orderlies and assistants. They are members of the British Red Cross Society, who arrived here without the rest of their "Unit," who have been delayed en route, and they offered their services. I have been able through the Austrian Ambassadress to obtain the services of three Austrian sisters to help in the nursing at this hospital.

"As our work at San Stefano only started November 23d, and as this is a land of difficulties of all kinds, we feel we have made a very good start already. Transportation was one very serious difficulty, but fortunately the train service, which has been stopped since the declaration of war, began again yesterday.

"Major Ford estimates there are at present about 185 patients in the Greek School and 50 in our tent hospital. Of course very many have died, and some 60 have been sent away convalescent. The tent hospital is entirely under the control of Dr. Baynes, and the American Red Cross is financing it.

"As everything has had to be planned and executed in haste and at a distance, the outlay is considerable. But considering the crying need of help there, we feel it is quite justifiable.

"We shall continue to run the tent hospital and give all posisble assistance at the Greek School until the great need is over. Fortunately cholera is decreasing, and the cold weather will put an end to it before long. The two wards we are running at Tash Keshla are in excellent condition, and we are proud of our work there. That will also be finished, we think, in a few weeks more, if there is no more fighting. At a meeting of our Red Cross

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DOCTOR KIRSEHNER, OF KONIGSBERG, GERMANY, IN CHARGE OF THE GERMAN RED CROSS NURSES, LEAVING FOR THE FRONT IN THE BALKAN-TURKISH WAR. THIS IS ONE OF THREE DETACHMENTS GOING TO THE FRONT WITH THE BLESSINGS OF THE EMPRESS OF GERMANY.

THE RED CROSS STATION AT HADEMKEUI.
THE VILLAGE OF HADEMKEUI HAS BEEN DESCRIBED BY A WAR CORRESPONDENT AS "THE VALLEY OF THE SHADOW OF DEATH." IN THIS VILLAGE ARE THOUSANDS OF TURKISH SOLDIERS DYING FROM THE TERRIBLE RAVAGES OF CHOLERA.

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Chapter, Saturday, we heard letters read from our Missionaries at Konia and Broussa. They write that the need of help is great there among the refugees, who are arriving in large numbers (9,000 at Broussa) and are quattered in mosques, and given bread by the government. Many are greatly in need of clothing and all necessities, and help in starting their lives over again. We have sent Ltq. 100. to Dr. Post at Konia, and Ltq. 150. to Miss Jillotson at Broussa, and shall send more later, as more details come in. It is a great problem how to do the most good at those places, but our Missionaries have done splendid relief work in the past, and I feel sure will do it again if we can supply them with sufficient money for the purpose."

In a letter from the President of the Red Crescent Society, asknowledging a note from the American Ambassador, His Highness Hessein Hilmi Pasha, wrote:

"Permit me, Excellency, to express to you our thanks for the valuable aid you have given to our Society, whose humanitarian purpose cannot be denied. We will be grateful if you will express to Madam the Ambassadress how much her goodness, the expression of a great, noble and generous soul, has touched us, and how grateful we are to her, as well as to the other ladies of the American colony who have seconded her in her noble work. We beg your Excellency to be the interpreter to the American Red Cross of our profound gratitude for the sympathetic assistance they have given us."

After the Red Cross Societies of the Balkan States and Greece have completed their work and have had time to report, we will know more of what they have accomplished.

The International Committee of the Red Cross at Geneva has established at Belgrade, Servia, a Bureau of Prisoners, of which the Swiss Consul General has charge, to provide such assistance as can be given these unfortunate men, in the way of forwarding information to their families as to their condition, transmitting letters and gifts, etc. The American Red Cross contributed $1,500 for the aid of this Bureau, and also sent $500 to the American Consul there to assist in the purchase of clothing for some 4,000 half naked and shoeless Albanian and Arnaut prisoners who were brought to that city. At the end of this article a statement is given of the amounts of the funds forwarded to these respective countries up to the present time.

The American Red Cross ought to have been able to have sent its own detachments of doctors, nurses, etc., with hospital equipment, as the European Red Cross Societies have done, but not until it can secure such an endowment as will provide an adequate income will our National Society be able to give such relief as it should. In the second part of the next article this question is dealt with.

One of the nurses of an English detachment working with the Red Crescent at Scutari, wrote in a letter to a friend:

"Our patients are marvelously heroic. Men shot through the lungs, the eye, the jaw, with limbs hanging and every movement an agony, still smile when we dress them, and thank us most pathetically."

Yet, while it carries out this duty of alleviating the sufferings of the sick and wounded, let the Red Cross remember that the great cry of the 20th century is the cry for prevention, and let its work of mercy and of compassion lead men more fully to realize that in their love for their neighbor war has no part.

PRAISE FOR THE RED CRESCENT SOCIETY.

Those who are familiar with the recent organization of the Turkish Red Crescent Society which corresponds in everything but name to the Red Cross Societies of the world, will be pleased to learn that the young Society is acquitting itself with credit in the severe test of war. In a letter dated November 30th, Hon. W. W. Rockhill, American Ambassador at Constantinople, says:

"Considering the very short period since the first inception of the Turkish Red Crescent Society and the innumerable difficulties with which it had to contend

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BULGARIAN MILITARY TRANSPORTS N EAR MARITZA ON THEIR WAY TO THE SCENE OF BATTLE

prior to the declaration of war through changes in its administration, I regard the work accomplished by it as very extensive, comprehensive and satisfactory. I can state on the authority of a number of competent persons, Americans and others, who have visited some of the many hospitals the Society has organized in the last six weeks in or around Constantinople, as also by personal examination of at least one of these and by my constant inquiries as to the progress of their work, that it has given most excellent results and greatly contributed to bring order and sanitation into the hospitals here."

A forcible illustration of the power of well-directed enthusiasm to accomplish large results comes from Salt Lake City, where under the capable leadership of Col. James A. Irons a concert was given on the evening of December 10th for the benefit of the Balkan War relief fund of the American Red Cross. From all accounts everybody helped with right good will. Governor Spry of Utah, President of the State Red Cross Board, gave his active assistance, the authorities of the Mormon Church gave the free use of their splendid Tabernacle, the newspapers gave generous publicity, the best local musical talent volunteered to make the program worth while, the officers and ladies of Ft. Douglas and its military band did their part, and whole-hearted cooperation was received on all hands.

The result was shown by a check for $1,256.75 received in due time by the treasurer of the American Red Cross. The money has already gone on to perform its mission of mercy among the sick and wounded soldiers of the Balkans.

By the census of 1910, Salt Lake City contained a population of 92,777. Where is the city of similar size that can equal this record?

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FUNDS REMITTED BY AMERICAN RED CROSS FOR BALKAN WAR RELIEF,

To and including December 31, 1912.

BULGARIA.			
Red Cross Society of Bulgaria			$14,000.00
GREECE.			
Red Cross Society of Greece		$9,301.60	
Her Majesty, Queen Olga of Greece (specially designated)		5,095.00	
Madame Dragoumis (specially designated)		10.00	
			14,406.60
MONTENERGO.			
Red Cross Society of Montenegro			3,600.00
SERVIA.			
Red Cross Society of Servia		$11,500.00	
Swiss Consul-General, Belgrade—			
For International Bureau for Succor of Prisoners		1,500.00	
American Consul, Belgrade—			
For purchase of clothing for destitute Albanians and Arnauts	$500.00		
For relief in his discretion	500.00		
		1,000.00	
			14,000.00
TURKEY.			
Red Crescent Society of Turkey		$5,000.00	
American Ambassador, Constantinople—			
For relief in his discretion		7,000.00	
Sisters of Notre Dame de Sion, Constantinople (specially designated)		125.00	
Remitted direct to Turkey by New York County Chapter, American Red Cross		18,500.00	
			30,625.00
Total			$76,631.60

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PROGRESSIVE CHINA AND THE RED CROSS

BY ERNEST P. BICKNELL, *National Director.*

THAT the Red Cross Society in China, organized during the troublous revolutionary conditions of a year ago, has grown rapidly in strength and influence and is ready to take its place among its sister societies of the world, is information which is likely to be received with some surprise.

China, the land of ultra conservatism, seems to be changing to China the land of progress and enterprise. This thought is suggested by the report which has recently reached the American Red Cross of the first national convention of the Red Cross Society of China which was held in the Palace Hotel in Shanghai, on October 30 and 31, 1912. About one hundred delegates from fifteen provinces of the Chinese Republic were present, some of these delegates coming many hundreds of miles under great difficulties of transportation for the sole purpose of attending the meeting. Special telegrams of congratulation were received from the Vice President, the Premier, and the Cabinet of the Republic. Delegates were in attendance from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Interior, the Army and Navy, and from other governmental departments. Several foreign physicians who live in China and who have been active in organizing the new Society were present as delegates.

Reports and addresses indicated that the federal government of China has not only accorded full recognition to the Red Cross but is prepared to lend it all necessary official and moral support.

A familiar touch of reality is added to the account of the meeting by the statement that Mr. Shih-sze-ying of Shanghai read an interesting paper upon "Methods of Raising Funds." This also indicates that the new Society will have to meet the same problems which confront the American Red Cross.

A paper, which is said to have been one of the most important presented, was upon methods for the prevention of the abuse of the name and insigina of the Red Cross. The writer of this paper urged that a drastic law should be enacted by parliament which would visit heavy penalties on those who abuse or misuse the Red Cross name and emblem. Other subjects which received conspicuous attention were first aid classes, sanitary work, local branches, and the issuance of publications intended to educate the public upon the work of the Red Cross.

Great enthusiasm was aroused by an address delivered by Dr. Mary Stone, a graduate of an American medical school, upon the subject of Women's Auxiliaries. Dr. Stone spoke with great eloquence of the valued service which women have given as nurses and as leaders in the humane purposes of the Red Cross throughout the world.

It will be recalled that several delegates representing the Chinese Red Cross were in attendance upon the Ninth International Conference of the Red Cross which met in Washington last May. If these delegates may be accepted as indicative of the character of the leaders in the movement in China, no doubt need be felt as to the increasing growth and efficiency of this youngest and latest addition to the Red Cross family.

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ABUNDANCE FOLLOWS FAMINE IN CHINA

OF the famines which have occurred in China within recent years that beginning in 1910 and continuing until the spring of 1912 was one of the most terrible in its severity, in the number of persons affected and in the extent of territory involved.

The people of the United States in the year 1912 contributed through the American Red Cross for this famine over $191,000. Dr. John C. Ferguson, an American, who has lived for many years in China and who has been very active in relief work connected with the different famines, has recently traversed the section in China affected by the famine. In a recent letter Dr. Ferguson gives a cheerful and optimistic account of what he saw in the same territory in which a year and a half ago many thousands of people were dying from starvation and exposure. During the continuance of that famine the Central China Relief Committee, expending the money sent from the United States and other countries, purchased large quantities of grain in Manchuria and sent it into the famine district.

Speaking of this shipment of grain and the results which followed its use for planting, Dr. Ferguson says:

"This grain consisted of millet, wheat, corn, peas and beans and was of much better quality for seed grain than any that had been known in the famine region, where the quality of the seed-grain had deteriorated through long repeated use. The farmers were able to sow this grain as seed in the spring and fall of 1911, with the result that this year there is not only more than enough food in the district to supply local needs, but there is abundance for export.

"The railroad provided a sufficient number of freight cars to handle the amount of freight which they thought would be likely to come to them for transportation, but the number has proved inadequate. After using all available cars which the railroad can supply, this district cannot get transportation for all the grain which it has on hand ready for shipment and sale.

"During the famine we had large distribution centers at Lunghwai Kwan, Pengpu, Nan Suchow and Fuli Tsi. At these four railway stations a week ago I saw large heaps of grain on the platforms waiting for cars. The assistant traffic manager of the railroad, Mr. Wa, who was on the train with me, gave me the amount of grain at each of these places now awaiting shipment, as follows:

Lunghwai Kwan	5,000 tons
Pengpu	8,000 tons
Nan Suchow	4,500 tons
Fuli Tsi	2,000 tons
Total	19,500 tons

"This is all from the district which two years ago had two or three million people starving and freezing. Can anyone doubt that, apart form the humane feelings which prompt us to generous deeds to the needy, the aid given to those people in their distress was a real economic blessing to them, to the Chinese nation and to the world? These people were not demoralized by the help so freely given them but, on the contrary, this help only enabled them to show their wonderful power of recuperation. We were not able to provide relief employment but were obliged to dole out charity in such forms as would save life and enable the sufferers to commence farming again. The rest they have done for themselves.

"If the friends who contributed so generously to our Central China Famine Fund need any justification for what they did, they will find it in generous measure in the reassertion of the powers of the people of the famine district to support themselves as soon as they were able to do so after having accepted relief from outside sources. This is an excellent example to prove that charity does not in every instance degrade

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TWO METHODS OF THRESHING WHEAT I N THE FAMINE DISTRICT

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HARVESTING WHEAT IN THE FAMINE DISTRICT OF CHINA

those who accept it. Much depends upon the receiver and the method in which relief is given to him."

The foregoing concrete example of the industry and recuperative ability of the Chinese suggests interesting speculations as to the independence and prosperity which would prevail in the rich low-lying plains of China if modern engineering methods were applied to the prevention of floods. Reports of a survey of certain river systems in China made by Mr. C. D. Jameson, the American engineer sent to China by the American Red Cross, and by other engineers who are familiar with the country, indicate that the engineering problems involved in preventing all except the most extraordinary floods are comparatively simple and depend for their solution upon adequate financial support and the adoption of a logical and sustained policy of river conservancy.

It is hoped that the new Republic of China will soon find itself in position to attack this problem in such a manner as to assure its gradual elimination.

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HANDBOOK FOR CHAPTERS

FOR several months the National Relief Board of the American Red Cross has been giving careful consideration to the best method of strengthening the Chapters now in existence and of encouraging the formation of Chapters in communities which now possess no local Red Cross organizations. It is the fixed policy of the Red Cross that the activities of its Chapters must not be permitted to invade the legitimate fields of work of local charitable and civic agencies. Chapters in many instances have languished because of an enforced inactivity while about them were important opportunities for usefulness not pre-empted by other agencies. It has been with a view to remedying this condition that the National Relief Board has endeavored to formulate a policy which will instill new life and courage into the Chapter movement and at the same time establish cordial cooperative relations between Chapters and other helpful agencies in their respective communities.

As a concrete evidence of this effort by the National Relief Board a Handbook for Chapters has beeen prepared and will probably be ready for distribution by the time this number of THE BULLETIN reaches its readers.

The Handbook is intended primarily to be a connected statement of the functions of Chapters and their relation to other divisions of Red Cros activity, and to contain some suggestions as to proper fields of activity open to them and certain principles and rules intended to enable them to choose wisely in the selection of specific undertakings.

In an appendix are contained extracts from the regulations governing the work of State Boards, Institutional Members and the Nursing Service. The extracts quoted bear upon the working relations between these divisions of the Red Cross and the Chapters, and are intended to make it quickly and conveniently possible for Chapters to ascertain their own proper relationship to other departments of Red Cross work.

Besides meeting the needs of Chapters the Handbook will also serve to answer briefly many questions which are continually asked by interested persons in regard to the purposes and general work of the Red Cross. Any member of the organization who wishes to receive a copy of the Handbook may have one forwarded on request to the American Red Cross, Washington.

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THE 1912 CHRISTMAS SEAL CAMPAIGN

BY LEWIS E. STEIN

THE phrase *multum in parvo* aptly describes the Red Cross Christmas Seal and the wonderful results attained through its sale. The rapidity of the growth of the Christmas Seal movement since its inception has been remarkable, and now at the close of the fifth national campaign by the American Red Cross to aid in the fight against the dreaded scourge —tuberculosis—the officers of the American Red Cross and of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis feel more sanguine than ever of the healthfulness of this growth and the permanency of the institution.

The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis again, during the past year, acted as the national sales agent of the Red Cross and in that capacity appointed the State agents, and the effectiveness of this cooperation between the National Association and the American Red Cross will be shown when the final accounting is made.

Starting in 1908 with a sale of about 13,500,000 seals, the tide has swept onward. During the month just past it was necessary to rush repeat orders to the printer for additional seals, making the total number of seals printed for the 1912 campaign 100,000,000. Upwards of five million pieces of advertising matter were issued from Washington alone, to say nothing of the thousands of press articles, lantern slides, cuts of the seal, circular letters, etc., issued from the office of the National Association in New York City. Eighty-three agents were appointed in forty-seven States and possessions. Each of these agents had in turn many subagents.

The 1912 Christmas Seal was more attractive than any of its predecessors. It was lithographed in three colors, and the quality of the material and workmanship was excellent. The design, with the likeness of "Old Santa" in the center, well represented the holiday spirit which seemed to emanate from it.

Whether the enthusiasm of the past season is due to the attractiveness of the seal, the education of the public or increased faith on the part of tuberculosis workers in this method of raising funds, it is difficult to say. In New York Governor Dix auctioned off the first seal in the sale at Albany for $130. The agent at Schenectady auctioned off the first two for $160, and the Rochester agent demonstrated his ability as a salesman by getting $430 for the first sheet of seals sold in that city.

This spirit of enthusiasm was not shared by a certain editor to whom an agent sent gratuitously a supply of seals for his own use and of whom the agent bespoke a word or two in his publication concerning the seal and its mission. The editor returned the seals with a statement of his regret that the Red Cross had not placed the picture of a "real personality" on the seal, and that he could not conscientiously use, on Christmas, seals bearing the picture of Santa Claus. Santa Claus may not be a "real personality," but the spirit which his kindly old face represents is real, and it is good, and few of us are the worse for having, at some period in our lives, devoutly believed in this "unreal personality."

A feature advertisement of the campaign was a photo-play produced by Thomas A. Edison, incorporated, entitled "Hope." This motion picture film, like its forerunners, "The Red Cross Seal" of 1910, and "The Awakening of John Bond" in 1911, was in great demand and was of much value educationally and as an aid in promoting sales. Eight thousand newspapers received a press article describing this film and 200,000 specially prepared circulars urging people to see it were distributed. This is in addition to the efforts made, by the six hundred local

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anti-tuberculosis societies throughout the country, to get their own townspeople interested.

From all indications the returns when made for the 1912 campaign should show a gain over the preceding year. The agents of 1911 were nearly all reappointed for 1912, and new ones were added. A greater number of seals than last year was ordered by agents, who, in many instances, seemed to make a more careful local distribution than ever before.

After taking into consideration the experience of the agents gained in previous campaigns, the attractiveness of the seal, the widening knowledge of the public concerning the value of the work accomplished by the proceeds of the sale, the hearty cooperation of a large number of magazines and innumerable newspapers which contributed many thousands of dollars worth of advertising space, and of most importance, the ardor and enthusiasm of agents and the general public, it seems safe to estimate that between $350,000 and $400,000 will be the result, financially, of this splendid endeavor. The health restored and the lives saved through the country by the use of this sum in providing and maintaining hospitals, day camps, sanatoria, dispensaries, open-air schools, visiting nurses, etc., will be well worth the effort. But four hundred thousand dollars or ten times four hundred thousand dollars would not represent the knowledge which the publicity in connection with this campaign must have carried into the homes of the rich and poor alike of this country.

Several communications were received at Washington during the selling season in which the writers stated that seals could not be obtained in their home towns. This complaint could scarcely be lodged against one state agent at least. During the Christmas holidays a surveyor related to the writer an interesting story illustrative of the assiduity with which this agent placed his Christmas seals on sale. There is located in the mountains of Western Maryland, about sixty miles from Cumberland ,a railroad station consisting of a board sign upon which is painted the name of the "station" and a path leading over a hill. This path ends at a construction camp where a large number of foreign laborers are employed. As one of a party of surveyors, the teller of the story, spent some time in this camp, which consisted of plain board shacks and a commissary store. A few days before Christmas some members of the surveying party went to the commissary to purchase postal cards on which to send Christmas greetings to friends at home. No cards were to be had, but the clerk in charge of the store informed them that he had some Red Cross Christmas Seals which he was selling "to help a tuberculosis hospital." Now a construction camp is not quite as well equipped with epistolary supplies as some other places. The store had postage stamps and Christmas Seals, but it was necessary for the men themselves to provide the cards to which they must be attached. One bright youth in the party remembered that in his baggage were some shirts which he had had laundered in a city steam laundry before entering camp, in each of which had been placed an oblong sheet of cardboard for the purpose of holding the bosom in shape. The problem was solved! Everyone made a search among his own luggage for these sheets of cardboard. All those found were cut into post-card size. On one side of each card was written a Christmas greeting, surrounded by Red Cross seals. The other side was used as the address side. The care and earnestness of this agent in placing his seals to take advantage of every possible opportunity to make sales is surely commendable.

There was also received at the Christmas Seal headquarters in Washington a letter from a poor woman, who in reply received a small supply of Christmas Seals. What she did with them the writer does not know. Here is the letter:

> i dont know what that is
> i never seen one red cross seals
> i am a poor sufferer in
> my throat and left side.

That's just the way it was written. There isn't much of it as it stands, but who can estimate the story which may be read between its lines?

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WIDE SPREAD VIOLATION OF RED CROSS LAW

BY ERNEST P. BICKNELL, *National Director.*

THE frequency with which the federal law protecting the use of the Red Cross name and emblem is violated indicates that ignorance of the existence of this law or of its provisions is wide-spread. The attention of the American Red Cross is constantly called to violations of the law by good citizens who assuredly would not make use of the name or emblem of the Red Cross for commercial or philanthropic purposes if they knew that such use is absolutely prohibited by law under severe penalties.

In creating the Societies of the Red Cross, the civilized nations of the world desired to provide a name and emblem which should be used by all Red Cross Societies on the globe. It was regarded essential that this use should be restricted to the Red Cross Societies and to the medical departments of the army and navy of each country, which in time of war work in the most intimate relations with the Red Cross. Accordingly in the Treaty of Geneva a provision was included by which every Government signing the Treaty bound itself to enact laws which would wholly restrict the use of the emblem and name of the Red Cross, within its own boundaries, to the officially recognized societies of the Red Cross and to the medical departments of its army and navy. This action was taken because of the recognized importance of having a sign and name held sacredly for a single purpose, instantly recognizable in every part of the world. The sign of the Red Cross wherever seen should mean "neutrality," not only among nations but among all races and creeds, and "humanity" which recognizes no lines of color, race, religion or class.

In accordance with its treaty agreement with other nations the United States Congress has enacted a law putting into effect the provisions of the treaty. This law which is a section of the charter of the American Red Cross is as follows:

"SEC. 4. That from and after the passage of this Act it shall be unlawful for any person within the jurisdiction of the United States to falsely or fraudulently hold himself out as or represent or pretend himself to be a member of or an agent for the American National Red Cross for the purpose of soliciting, collecting, or receiving money or material or for any person to wear or display the sign of the Red Cross or any insignia colored in imitation thereof for the fraudulent purpose of inducing the belief that he is a member of or an agent for the American National Red Cross. It shall be unlawful for any person, corporation, or association other than the American National Red Cross and its duly authorized employees and agents and the army and navy sanitary and hospital authorities of the United States for the purpose of trade or as an advertisement to induce the sale of any article whatsoever or for any business or charitable purpose to use within the territory of the United States of America and its exterior possessions the emblem of the Greek Red Cross on a white ground, or any sign or insignia made or colored in imitation thereof, or of the words 'Red Cross' or 'Geneva Cross' or any combination of these words: *Provided, however,* That no person, corporation, or association that actually used or whose assignor actually used the said emblem, sign, insignia, or words for any lawful purpose prior to January fifth, nineteen hundred and five, shall be deemed forbidden by this Act to continue the use thereof for the same purpose and for the same class of goods. If any person violates the provision of this section he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in any federal court shall be liable to a fine of not less than one or more than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or both, for each and every offense."

Every observant citizen is probably

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familiar with violations of this law. The Red Cross is used as an advertisement by druggists, barbers, manufacturers, by charitable societies, tag day committees, religious organizations; physicians display a Red Cross upon their automobiles, hospitals use it upon their ambulances, etc. It is impossible to believe that all this is due to conscious violation of law.

The American Red Cross believes that a wider knowledge of the existence and terms of this law will lead to a steady decrease in the number of violations. The Department of Justice of the United States is prepared to take up the matter with those who flagrantly persist in the illegal use of the Red Cross after their attention has been called to the law. There is no desire, however, to deal abruptly or harshly with those who violate the law in ignorance and the legal authorities have every confidence that a majority of those who now do so, will promptly and cordially discontinue such violation when the provisions of the law and the reasons for its enactment are brought to their attention.

Every member of the Red Cross and every reader of the BULLETIN is requested to consider himself a "committee of one" to call the attention of those who are using the name or emblem of the Red Cross for business, professional, philanthropic or personal purposes, to the existence of the law prohibiting such use. Those who observe violations will also render a public service by reporting them to the American Red Cross, Washington, in each instance giving the name and address of the user and a statement of the manner in which the name and emblem are employed. Seperate copies of the law in printed form will be supplied to any reader of the BULLETIN who desires to make use of them in promoting a better observance of the statute.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION AND THE RED CROSS

AT ITS annual meeting in 1912 the American Medical Association authorized the appointment of a Committee whose duty it should be to confer with the American Red Cross with a view to establishing a comprehensive system of cooperation between the Red Cross and the physicians of the United States. This cooperation is expected to be effective in providing prompt and adequate medical and surgical attendance on the occurrence of great disasters and also to afford a great reserve upon which the Red Cross may draw for a medical personnel in the event of war. It is probable that a system of enrollment will be adopted which will eventually build up a large force of Red Cross physicians representing every section of the country.

The Committee representing the American Medical Association in this matter consists of Dr. George M. Kober, Washington, D. C., Chairman; Colonel F. A. Winter of the Army Medical Corps and Surgeon E. M. Blackwell of the Navy.

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THE ENDOWMENT FUND COMMITTEES

WORK ACCOMPLISHED

		December 31, 1912.
Amount to be raised		$2,000,000.00
Amount raised and in Red Cross Treasury to date	$820,221.67	
Amount in hands of Endowment Fund Committees and not yet transferred (reported)	81,657.98	
		901,879.65
Amount yet to be raised		$1,098,120.35

Committee	Apportionment	Raised	Plus	Minus	Percentage raised
Akron, Ohio	6,000	250.00	.....	5,750.00	4
Albany, N. Y.	10,000	.....	.....	10,000.00	..
Amesbury, Mass.	90	190.00	100.00	.....	211
Atlanta, Ga.	15,000	.....	.....	15,000.00	..
Baltimore, Md.	55,000	8,555.00	.....	46,445.00	15
Berkshire County, Mass.	10,500	.....	.....	10,500.00	..
Boston, Mass.	67,000	27,633.62	.....	39,366.38	41
Buffalo, N. Y.	42,000	.....	.....	42,000.00	..
Burlington, Iowa	2,500	.....	.....	2,500.00	..
Canal Zone	700	709.63	9.63	.....	101
Canton, Ohio	5.000	.....	.....	5,000.00	..
Charleston, S. C.	5,000	.....	.....	5,000.00	..
Chattanooga, Tenn.	4,000	245.00	.....	3,755.00	6
Chicago, Ill.	218,000	78,000.00	.....	140,000.00	35
Cincinnati, Ohio	36,000	18,005.00	.....	17,995.00	50
Cleveland, Ohio	56,000	.....	.....	56,000.00	..
Columbus, Ohio	18,000	.....	.....	18,000.00	..
Dallas, Texas	9,000	.....	.....	9,000.00	..
Dayton, Ohio	11,000	.....	.....	11,000.00	..
Denver, Colo.	21,000	500.00	.....	20,500.00	2
Detroit, Mich.	46,000	10,005.00	.....	35,995.00	21
Duluth, Minn.	7,800	.....	.....	7,800.00	..
Grand Rapids, Mich.	11,000	.....	.....	11,000.00	..
Hampden County, Mass	8,000	813.00	.....	7,187.00	10
Harrisburg, Pa.	6,000	.....	.....	6,000.00	..
Hartford, Conn.	9,800	5,514.60	.....	4,285.40	56
Hyde Park, N. Y.	....	600.00	.....	.....	..
Indianapolis, Ind.	23,000	4,807.68	.....	18,192.32	20
Kansas City, Mo.	24,000	.....	.....	24,000.00	..
Los Angeles, Cal.	31,000	.....	.....	31,000.00	..
Louisville, Ky.	22,000	.....	.....	22,000.00	..
Lowell, Mass.	10,000	1,871.50	.....	8,128.50	18
Magnolia, Mass.	30	62.00	32.00	.....	206
Manchester, Mass.	270	2,057.11	1,787.11	.....	761
Massillon, Ohio	1,300	.....	.....	1,300.00	..
Memphis, Tenn.	13,000	.....	.....	13,000.00	..
Nashville, Tenn.	11,000	.....	.....	11,000.00	..
Newark, N. J.	34,000	.....	.....	34,000.00	..
New Haven, Conn.	13,000	6,840.83	.....	6,159.17	52
New York, N. Y.	476,000	10,821.00	34,821.00	.....	107
Omaha, Nebr.	13,000	.....	.....	13,000.00	..
Paterson, N. J.	12,000	.....	.....	12,000.00	..
Philadelphia, Pa.	154,000	.....	.....	154,000.00	..
Pittsburgh, Pa.	53,000	105.00	.....	52,895.00	1-5
Portland, Oreg.	20,700	.....	.....	20,700.00	..
Rhode Island	54,000	.....	.....	54,000.00	..
Richmond, Va.	12,000	.....	.....	12,000.00	..
Rochester, N. Y.	21,800	.....	.....	21,800.00	..

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Committee	Apportionment	Raised	Plus	Minus	Percentage raised
San Antonio, Texas	9,000	500.00	.....	8,500.00	5
San Francisco, Cal.	41,000	75,668.34	34,668.34	.....	184
Schenectady, N. Y.	7,000	.....	.....	7,000.00	..
Scranton, Pa.	12,900	8,021.08	.....	4,878.92	62
Seattle, Wash.	23,700	.....	.....	23,700.00	..
St. Louis, Mo.	68,000	70,630.84	2,630.84	.....	103
St. Paul, Minn.	21,000	198.00	.....	20,802.00	47-50
Toledo, Ohio	16,000	.....	.....	16,000.00	..
Troy, N. Y.	7,000	.....	.....	7,000.00	..
Utica, N. Y.	7,000	.....	.....	7,000.00	..
Washington, D. C.	33,000	33,890.04	890.04	.....	102
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	6,000	.....	.....	6,000.00	..
Worcester, Mass.	14,000	50.00	.....	13,950.00	5-14
Youngstown, Ohio	7,000	550.00	.....	6,450.00	7

*In the case of Scranton the committee in a short time after its organization secured $8,000 of its $12,000 apportionment. By reason of a serious mine disaster in the vicinity of Scranton the members of the committee were compelled to devote their efforts to the raising of a large relief fund. The Red Cross has therefore accepted the $8,000 as completing Scranton's apportionment.

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FIRST AID DEPARTMENT

BY MAJOR CHARLES LYNCH, U. S. A., in Charge.

THE period embraced in this report has been a very active one so far as the First Aid Department is concerned. During this time Dr. M. Whitfield Glasgow of Birmingham, Ala., left the service of the Red Cross and his place has been filled by Dr. W. T. Davis of the Moses Taylor Hospital, Scranton, Pa. On account of this change and insistent demands for representatives at meetings of associations and by large corporations interested in first aid instruction it has been necessary to make many shifts of the three physicians acting as first aid instructors.

Many additions have also been made to the Red Cross first aid equipment so we are now in position to supply the needs of almost anyone in this direction.

Dr. Shields, besides performing routine duties on the first aid cars from time to time, has met many important engagements. At Greensburg, Pa., he attended a first aid contest which was arranged by Mr. T. B. Dilts, Secretary of the Mining Industrial Y. M. C. A. for Western Pennsylvania. Here about twenty coal companies were represented by first aid teams and a large number of prominent mining officials were present. Dr. Shields acted as one of the judges and presented Red Cross medals to the winning team. This is only one of the occasions on which Mr. Dilts has rendered excellent service in the promotion of first aid instruction.

Later at Pittsburgh, Pa., on September 24th and 26th, Dr. Shields represented the Red Cross at a mine safety conference. There he served on several committees. Resolutions were passed endorsing the Red Cross methods of teaching first aid and the Red Cross Industrial First Aid text-book was adopted as the standard. A set of rules was also made to govern first aid contests. The Sylvester method of artificial respiration was recommended in preference to the Shaefer method. This meeting was a very important one and a great deal of good work was accomplished. It was attended by a number of prominent mining men and physicians who make a specialty of first aid and are familiar with mine accidents.

From September 30th to October 4th Dr. Shields represented the Red Cross as a delegate to the First Cooperative Safety Congress, which was held at Milwaukee, Wis. At the Congress an exhibit of Red Cross first aid materials were given a prominent place at an exhibition at the Hotel Pfister. At this Congress Dr. Shields read a paper entitled "Industrial First Aid," which received many favorable comments. A number of delegates expressed surprise at the tremendous amount of first aid which the Red Cross has done in the past two and a half years. As Dr. Shields stated in his paper our representatives have traveled some 150,000 miles on the two cars and personally, during this period, they have reached in this manner about 250,000 people. The delegates attending this Congress represented the National Government, the Industrial Commissions of the different States, the miners, the railroads, the manufacturers, the iron and steel industry. Most of the prominent men engaged in the safety campaign throughout the United States were present.

During the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography held in Washington, D. C., in September and October an extensive exhibit of first aid materials was made. This occupied a good position and was visited by thousands of people.

On October 5th Dr. Shields arrived at Duluth, Minn., to take up a first aid campaign for the Oliver Iron Mining Company. This campaign entended

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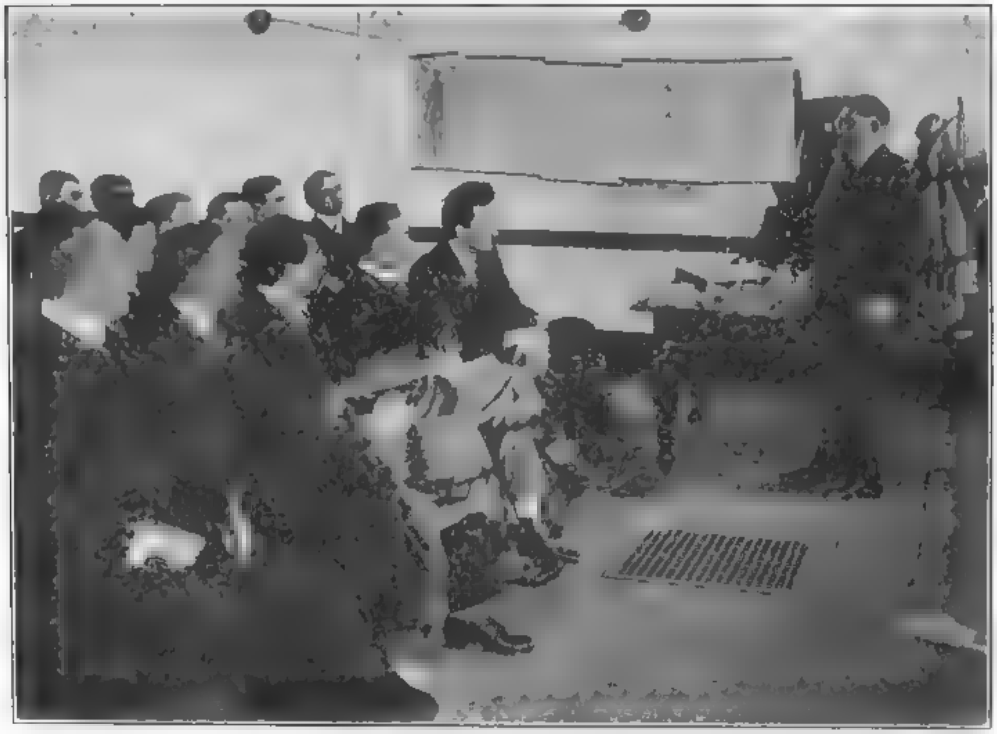
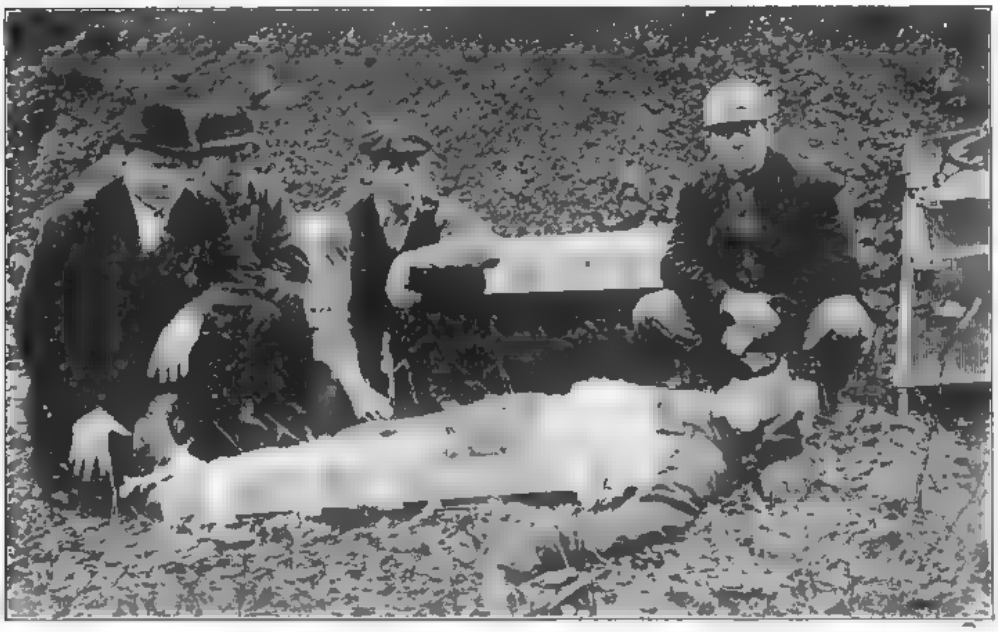


A LECTURE ON "FIRST AID" BY DR M. J. SHIELDS, OF THE FIRST AID DEPARTMENT OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS



"BROKEN THIGH" FIRST AID PRACTICE BY EMPLOYEES OF THE OLIVER IRON MINING COMPANY

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PRACTICING THE APPLICATION OF "FIRST AID"

CARRYING STRETCHER WITH SUBJECT STRAPPED ON IT. NOTE BROKEN STEP.
(FIRST AID PRACTICE BY EMPLOYEES OF THE OLIVER IRON MINING CO.)

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PRACTICING "FIRST AID" CARRYING AN UNCONSCIOUS MAN

over the States of Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin. Everywhere great interest was manifested and the company officials and physicians gave all the assistance in their power. The attendance was excellent—for example, at Ely, Minn., 234 were present at the first aid demonstration; at Virginia, Minn., 285; at Eveleth, Minn., 587; at Hibbing, Minn., 185; at Chisholm, Minn., 215; at Coleraine, Minn., 615; at Ironwood, Mich., 615, and at Iron Mountain, Mich., 575. Besides the employees of the company many others attended the meeting and all were enthusiastic. This very successful campaign was arranged by Mr. G. H. Haws, Mine Rescue Superintendent for the company, who accompanied Dr. Shields to all points visited. It is the intention of the officials to follow up this work in a systematic way. Mr. Haws has selected 500 employees out of the 15,000 men employed and they are to form the personnel of a permanent organization. Each of the districts is to have a first aid corps,

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HOMES FOR EMPLOYEES PROVIDED BY THE OLIVER IRON MINING CO., OF CHISHOLM, MINN.

receiving regular training at stated intervals. The Oliver Company also has a well-drilled corps at each of the mines under Mr. Haws' supervision, and these men will be drilled in first aid.

Dr. Shields states in commenting on his very successful campaign with the Oliver Iron Mining Company that at the many plants he visited safety is certainly made the first consideration and safety devices guard everything which could possibly cause an accident. The company even has the switchboards, crossheads and piston rods of the stationary engines screened.

In connection with this campaign, on November 1, a first aid contest was held for the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company. Although the men who participated had only had first aid training for a year, they all made a most creditable showing and deserve great credit.

When it is realized that safety devices will not prevent 50 per cent of accidents —a prominent representative of the Oliver Company says but 30 per cent—it is obvious that in a very large percentage the personal element is responsible. Our experience shows us that first aid instruction alone is a potent factor in reducing the accident rate, and when safety is taught in connection with first aid, which is the policy we are now pursuing more and more, accident rates will be reduced to lower figures than can be reached by any other means.

The Oliver Iron Mining Company is certainly to be congratulated on the thoroughly progressive stand they are taking in providing for the safety of their employees.

This is by no means wholly a humanitarian question, but one of almost vital economic importance.

During Dr. Shields' stay with the Oliver Company he gave a number of outside meetings. For example: At Two Harbor, Mich., at a meeting with an attendance of 400 a first aid class was organized for the Duluth Iron Range R. R. A large meeting was also held for the Duluth, Missabe and Northern R. R. These meetings were given at Duluth for the railroads, one for the Y. M. C. A. and one for the High School pupils and their friends.

Later Dr. Shields arranged for a railroad first aid contest to be held in Chicago during the winter.

At present Dr. Shields is with the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, where he went on December 2. In cooperation with Mr. E. J. Speh and Mr. J. S. Francis of that company an extensive itinerary for first aid lectures and demonstrations for all their plants was arranged. This was begun on December 2. This company is another of the

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great corporations which is doing everything for the safety of its employees and their prompt care when injured. The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania and the Chesapeake and Potomac Company have already ordered 650 first aid boxes from the Red Cross.

The usual meeting of the first aid department in connection with the annual meeting of the Red Cross was held during the month. This is reported on elsewhere in this issue.

Lack of space prevents an extensive account of the operation of the cars during this quarter. It is satisfactory to be able to say, however, that no similar period in the history of the First Aid Department has been characterized with more success. This has been largely due to the support and assistance of the various railroads concerned. Our car campaign, which might have been regarded as a doubtful experiment at first, has now thoroughly proved its value. The thanks of the Red Cross are also due to the Y. M. C. A. in this connection. The roads on which the Red Cross First Aid Cars have operated during this year are as follows: Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. R., and Louisville and Nashville R. R., N. Y. Central R. R., D. L. & W. R. R., F. J. & G. R. R., Balt., Rochester & Pittsburgh, B. & O. R. R., Mo. Pac. System, Reading R. R., Northern Pac. R. R., Omaha Central R. R., A. T. & S. F. R. R., Lehigh R. R., and the Jersey Central & Erie R. R.

CARRYING A MAN WITH A BROKEN THIGH ON A MOORE-MITCHELL STRETCHER. (FIRST AID PRACTICE BY EMPLOYEES OF THE OLIVER IRON MINING CO.)

CAMPAIGN FOR THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY.

DR. M. J. SHIELDS.

FOLLOWING the inauguration of a campaign of safety, as another instance of the broad, liberal and humane policies of this company in regard to its employees, the Bell Company of Pennsylvania secured the services of the First Aid Department of the American Red Cross and on December 2, 1912 started a campaign of safety and first aid instruction among its employees. This campaign was arranged by Major Charles Lynch, in charge of the First Aid Department of the Red Cross, and Mr. E. J. Speh and J. A. Francis, officials of the 'Phone Company, and I was detailed to carry it out, having up to the 23d of December covered the plants in Philadelphia, southern New Jersey, Delaware, and southeastern Pennsylvania, reaching practically all the male employees with a lecture and demonstration of an hour and a half's duration.

The district foremen and other officials attended two lectures. The talk and demonstration are the usual practical ones by which the representatives of this Department teach First Aid. A short introduction is given in regard to the prevention of accidents, showing how important the "human element" is in this respect. Safety devices and rules of safety only account for thirty per cent while the man himself is accountable for

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seventy per cent of accidents. This is especially important in this company, for though compared with other lines of work the number of accidents is few, ninety per cent, I think, can be attributed, in telephone work, to the failure of the man to use proper care. Following this a practical demonstration is given of First Aid after various accidents, using one of the men as a subject and the First Aid materials contained in the specially designed First Aid Box that the company has adopted. This is furnished by the First Aid Department of the American Red Cross.

All of the lecture sessions are closed by a general discussion at which questions are asked and answered. I want to say right here that in my long and varied experience in giving First Aid instruction, I have never before met such hearty interest and intelligent appreciation, the sessions being prolonged, beyond the time allotted, with the men reluctant to leave, crowding around and expressing their appreciation personally; also desiring to know if the lectures are to be kept up, wanting to get one of our First Aid diplomas and telling of specific instances where they could have used the knowledge gained in the demonstration in real accidents. I have found in the personnel, rank and file, a high grade of intelligence, not only so far as their own work is concerned, but a wide knowledge of general matters, which of course demonstrate the value of the educational policy of the company. This has been adopted to render public service of maximum efficiency. The men who attend these lectures range all the way from supervisors, who have two hundred men under them, to janitors. Among them are the wire chiefs in charge of the central offices where the "heart" of the telephone service beats; the "trouble shooters," highly trained men who are responsible for the repairing of any breaks in the plant or equipment; the cable splicers, who work underground in the conduits and over-head putting together and splicing the cables, which are the telephone arteries—these cables ranging in size from ten to six hundred pairs of wires; collectors who ride motor cycles; chauffeurs who drive the automobiles and trucks, and laborers.

The size of the classes are kept down to about thirty as this enables me to come in closer contact with all of the men, making the instruction more personal. The sessions are held three times a day at suitable hours, so as to make it convenient for those attending and not to interfere seriously with the conduct of the business. The men attend on the company's time. So far I have given forty-five of these lectures, with a total attendance of about nine hundred.

The emergency outfit of the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania is a neat, square box, painted blue, with the Red Cross insignia on the front, and the "Bell" emblem on the back. It contains four Red Cross First Aid outfits, three packages of picric acid gauze for burns, three large First Aid packages in rubber, one tourniquet, one clothes pin tongue forceps, four roller bandages, one bottle aromatic spirits of ammonia, a paper cup, a jar of carbolized vaseline, a package of vaporole, (capsules for inhalation of amonia fumes), two wire gauze splints, scissors and a Red Cross First Aid Text Book. Brief instructions on how to use the contents are pasted on the inside of the cover of the box.

Major Lynch has compiled brief First Aid rules, they are to be printed and bound substantially in folder form and each employee will be given one copy. The instructions are based on the contents of the box.

Although the campaign was started only three weeks ago, the following instances have already been reported of practical use made of the instructions: A garage man attended one of the first lectures in Philadelphia and the second day following a foreign substance got into his eye. Remembering my talk of the danger of scratching the eye ball with such things as a lead pencil, tooth pick, burnt match, etc., he went across the street to the Adams Express stables, got a horsehair, made it into a loop and had the thing removed. One of the office force who heard the lecture, burned his hand on the hot stove handle, and attempted to dress it before leaving home. He did not make much of a success of this on account of lack of proper materials; he came into

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Mr. Speh's office, explained that he had considerable writing to do that day and asked Mr. Speh if he could dress his hand. Mr. Speh covered the burn with a thick layer of carbolized vaseline, wrapped it with a gauze bandage and two hours later the young man reported that the pain had entirely disappeared and he was able to use his hand with very little discomfort. After the meeting in Trenton, Mr. Zerman, the District Supervisor, told me that the men stood around for an hour discussing the splendid "dope" as one fellow described it. A rather amusing thing happened during one of the meetings. While I was talking about fainting, its causes and treatment, one of the men very promptly fainted. I immediately put his head between his legs, holding it there until his face got red, and he instantly regained consciousness. A large part of the audience thought it was prearranged. Other evidences of the great interest aroused are that I have been invited to address the "Spare Pair" Society on January 16th. This association is composed of the operating force and officials of the Bell Company's plants. I also have been asked to give a talk to the Chief Operators (ladies) and Matrons on the subject of First Aid and sudden attacks of illness, which I will do on the afternoon of the same day that I address the "Spare Pair" Society.

I don't think I should close this report without reference to the strikingly liberal and complete pension plan of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Associated Companies. This was received with unstinted praise throughout the country.

The modern buildings in which their exchange offices and plants are housed and their sanitary condition also are as perfect as modern architecture and plumbing can make them; the health and material comforts of the telephone girls are looked after by their rest rooms, which contain not only means of warming lunches, but the company furnishes a light lunch, including warm tea and coffee, and sandwiches gratis; reading matter and restful chairs add to the comfort.

I also wish to say that I received every courtesy and assistance from the officials in carrying on this work.

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EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

December 11, 1912.

THE Eighth Annual Meeting of the Red Cross was held at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., on December 11, 1912.

President Taft presided at the afternoon session.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, The Honorable William H. Taft.

Vice President, Mr. Robert W. de Forest.

Counselor, The Honorable William Marshall Bullitt.

Treasurer, The Honorable Sherman Allen.

Secretary, Mr. Charles L. Magee.

The President appointed as members of the Central Committee:

Major-General George W. Davis, U. S. A. (Retired), *Chairman.*

The Honorable Huntington Wilson, Assistant Secretary of State, to represent the Department of State.

The Honorable Sherman Allen, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to represent the Treasury Department.

Brigadier-General George H. Torney, Surgeon-General U. S. Army, to represent the War Department.

Rear Admiral Charles F. Stokes, Surgeon-General U. S. Navy, to represent the Navy Department.

The Honorable William Marshall Bullitt, Solicitor-General of the United States, to represent the Department of Justice.

The Board of Incorporators, to fill two vacancies in the Central Committee, elected:

Colonel A. C. Kaufman.
The Honorable James Tanner.

The delegates, to fill two vacancies in the Central Committee, elected:

Mr. W. W. Farnam.
The Honorable Charles Nagel.

The Board of Incorporators, to fill three vacancies in that Board, caused by the death of Miss Clara Barton and the resignations of Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., and Mrs. Douglass Robinson, elected:

Mrs. Willard D. Straight.
Mr. W. G. McAdoo.
Mrs. Larz Anderson.

The reports of the Central Committee and Relief Boards and other interesting papers read at the annual meeting follow.

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REPORT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE W. DAVIS, U. S. A., *Chairman.*

RELIEF OPERATIONS.

To this Committee Congress has assigned the general direction and control of the work of the American Red Cross, this in conformity with the regulations of the governing body.

These regulations contain provisions delegating to Boards the duty "to study, plan, organize, supervise and control" all the relief work which is assigned to the Red Cross by its government charter, the only limitation on this delegation of functions lying in the fact that the spending power of the Boards is restricted to such funds as may be allotted by the Central Committee. Reports of these three Boards giving detailed accounts of their transactions will be laid before you; therefore, the Central Committee makes no other reference to their operations.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Not including any outlay in carrying on the work of First Aid Department and the Nursing Service, the cost of administering the work of the Red Cross, including all kinds of relief, for the year 1912 was $80,636.91. For detailed statement see Report of Treasurer, under heading "General Fund Account," printed in this BULLETIN.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Leaving the statement of work done in mitigation of suffering to those to whom it has been assigned, it remains for the Central Committee to summarize the principal administration transactions and refer to the means adopted to improve the organization and extend its efficiency.

The functions of the American Red Cross as specified in the Charter are confined to three distinct categories:

(a) To mitigate the sufferings of the sick and wounded of American and foreign armies in time of war.

(b) To mitigate the sufferings caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods, and other great national calamities.

(c) To devise and carry on measures for preventing the calamities, etc.

The measures considered by the Central Committee as appropriate to the realization of the requirements imposed on the Red Cross by paragraph (c) last above, very briefly summarized are as follows:

In previous annual reports full references have been made to the means taken to secure without large cost a trained personnel by an alliance with the efficient charity organization societies of our large centers of popuation.

FIRST AID.

Two or three years ago, First Aid work was begun, and it is developing into a very important agency for the training in aid to the injured of large numbers of our citizens, miners, laborers, etc., who in time of war or great emergency requiring trained helpers would be a most valuable adjunct to the Army and Navy Medical Services.

NURSE CORPS.

There are many thousand women in the United States who have chosen the nursing of the sick as a vocation; great numbers are well trained and efficient, while unfortunately many are not. The Committee has organized a nurse corps composed exclusively of those women nurses who have demonstrated in hospitals and elsewhere their qualifications and passed the required examinations. Over three thousand such women are registered as members of this Red Cross Nurse Corps, and upon it the Army and Navy Medical Departments can call for additions to their small regular establishments in time of war or other emergency.

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RURAL NURSING.

In all our larger cities and towns there are sanatoria and hospitals where efficient professional treatment of the sick may be secured, but in the rural districts there are no such institutions, and competent nurses are seldom available to care for the sick.

The Central Committee has taken steps toward the organization of systematic rural nursing, having been encouraged by the tender of financial assistance specially designated for the administration of this service. Mrs. Whitelaw Reid has made a gift to this object of $1,000, and Mr. Jacob H. Schiff has donated $5,000 a year to the same end, the money to be applied in organizing and promoting this work, the expectation being that the people themselves individually or as communities will recognize the advantages of sustaining the work by needed contributions.

Miss Fannie F. Clement, a trained nurse of large experience has been employed as superintendent in charge of rural nursing under the general direction of a sub-committee of the National Relief Board.

HOME NURSING AND HYGIENE.

Analagous to rural nursing in some respects is instruction in First Aid and Home Nursing—the teaching of better health conditions in the home and neighborhood—of safeguarding against sickness, and applying simple remedies—of teaching the uninformed how to conserve health and ward off disease. To this end classes of young women willing and anxious to be useful will be instructed so that they may be qualified to care for the sick and injured in their own homes especially where unhealthy and unsanitary conditions prevail. These young women will not be specially trained as nurses, but they will be instructed for home and emergency work by qualified physicians and nurses.

Miss Marion L. Oliver of Washington is kindly offering and devoting her time to further this cause.

ENDOWMENT FUND REGULATIONS.

The engagements of the members of the Board of Trustees in November were such that at the time appointed by the regulations for holding of their annual meeting, the presence of a legal quorum was found to be impracticable.

The Central Committee suggested a change in the present Regulations so as to ensure at all times the presence in Washington of a larger proportion of the trustees than can now be had, and so ensure the presence of a legal quorum at any time, and this suggestion was favorably acted upon by the Board of Incorporators on December 11, 1912.

THE ENDOWMENT FUND.

The report of the Board of Trustees for the year 1912 is published in another part of this BULLETIN.

THE NINTH INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONFERENCE.

This notable gathering met in this city on Maay 7, 1912, and finished its deliberation on the 17th of the same month. The countries represented by Government and Red Cross delegates were: Germany, Argentine, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chili, China, Cuba, Denmark, San Domingo, France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Persia, Peru, Portugal, Russia, San Salvador, Servia, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Uraguay, Venezuela.

Senator Elihu Root opened the conference, and Mr. Henry White, of Washington, D. C., and Mr. Gustave Ador, the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Geneva, were chosen as Presidents of the Conference.

Thirteen resolutions, some of them of considerable moment were voted at this meeting. The full report of all the transactions will very soon be published, hence any reference to the details and scope of the measures discussed and acted upon are here omitted.

The announcement was made to the delegates that the Empress of Japan had given to the Red Cross one hundred thousand roubles ($50,000), for the encouragement of Red Cross work in time of peace. The capital is to be left intact until 1917

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in the care of the Japansese Red Cross, which is to draft the statutes for the further administration of the fund.

Revised statutes were also enacted for the administration of the Empress Maria Feodorovna Fund, the income to be distributed every five years in prizes for the best inventions for aid of the wounded in war.

The conference authorized a special medal to be given annually to six nurses who have performed notable work in aiding the sick and wounded in times of peace and war. This is to be called "The Florence Nightingale Medal," and awards are to be made by the International Committee of Geneva to those nurses they may select from lists submitted by the National Societies of the different countries.

Portugal, Brazil and Japan, through their delegates extended invitations for the holding of the next International Conference in their respective countries.

The American Red Cross aided by a generous Congressional appropriation financed this meeting. The account of expenditures is not yet quite completed, but approximately the outlay of Red Cross funds was $10,000.

BUDGET FOR 1913.

Receipts and expenditures of the "General Fund" of the Red Cross for the ensuing year as forecasted by the Executive Committee, will be as given below:

ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES AMERICAN RED CROSS, 1913.

GENERAL FUND.

Receipts.

Balance, January 1, 1913		$27,000.00
Central Office—		
Anual dues and subscriptions to the BULLETIN	$8,000.00	
Contributions	1,500.00	
BULLETIN advertisements	1,500.00	
Christmas Seals	34,000.00	
Interest on bank balances	1,500.00	
Income from endowment fund	34,500.00	
Medals, badges and buttons	25.00	
Repayments	125.00	
Ninth International Conference	250.00	
Total		81,400.00
First Aid Department—		
Sale of supplies	$10,000.00	
Total		10,000.00
Rural Nursing Department—		
Contributions	$6,000.00	
Total.		6,000.00
Grand total		$124,400.00

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Disbursements.

Central Office—

Salaries	$10,300.00	
Clerical services	5,680.00	
Traveling expenses	1,300.00	
Telegraph and telephone	700.00	
Printing, engraving and lithographing	1,000.00	
Photographs and slides	100.00	
Books and binding, library and periodicals	340.00	
Stationery	700.00	
Office supplies	300.00	
Furniture and fixtures	200.00	
Rent	385.00	
Medals, badges and buttons	200.00	
Publication of BULLETIN	4,500.00	
Advertisements in BULLETIN	500.00	
Express charges, etc.	200.00	
Postage and contingent office expenses	1,500.00	
Expenses trustees endowment fund	100.00	
Christmas Seals, 1912	10,000.00	
Christmas Seals, 1913	18,000.00	
Refundments and unclassified	200.00	
Ninth International Conference	500.00	
Total		$56,705.00

New York Office—

Clerical services	$600.00	
Telegraph and telephone	25.00	
Rent	186.00	
Postage and contingent office expenses	50.00	
Office boy	63.00	
Stationery	50.00	
Total		974.00

First Aid Department—

Salaries	$7,520.00	
Clerical services	2,500.00	
Traveling, living and car expenses, including two cooks and three doctors (computed basis $2.60 per day each doctor, average)	2,847.00	
Telegraph and telephone	50.00	
Printing, engraving and lithographing	500.00	
Stationery	125.00	
Office supplies	135.00	
Furniture and fixtures	100.00	
Medals, badges and buttons	150.00	
Rent	750.00	
Express charges	250.00	
Postage and contingent office expenses	500.00	
First aid supplies	10,000.00	
Repairs, first aid cars	100.00	

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Prizes for special efficiency, etc.	150.00	
New first aid car and equipment	1,800.00	
First aid stations, Presidential Inauguration	500.00	
Total		27,977.00
Nursing Department—		
Salaries	$0.00	
Clerical services (1 clerk, $900; ½ clerk, $360)	1,260.00	
Postage and contingent office expenses	200.00	
Traveling expenses	200.00	
Telegraph and telephone	25.00	
Printing	200.00	
Stationery	125.00	
Office supplies	50.00	
Furniture and fixtures	25.00	
Rent (1½ rooms)	540.00	
Medals, badges and buttons	300.00	
Total		2,925.00
Rural Nursing Service—		
Salaries (Superintendent)	$2,000.00	
Clerical services (½ clerk)	360.00	
Postage and contingent office expenses	150.00	
Traveling expenses	850.00	
Telegraph and telephone	15.00	
Printing	150.00	
Stationery	90.00	
Office supplies	100.00	
Furniture and fixtures	25.00	
Rent (½ room)	180.00	
Medals, badges and buttons	80.00	
Nurses' scholarships and loans	2,000.00	
Total		6,000.00
Grand total		$94,581.00
Balance, December 31, 1913		29,819.00
		$124,400.00

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MONUMENT ERECTED OVER THE GRAVES OF THE UNIDENTIFED WOMEN AND CHILDREN, WHO, WITH ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINE OTHERS, PERISHED BY FIRE IN THE TRIANGLE SHIRT WAIST FACTORY, NEW YORK, MARCH 25, 1911.

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REPORT OF THE NATIONAL RELIEF BOARD.

ERNEST P. BICKNELL, *National Director.*

(Read at the Annual Meeting, December 11, 1912.)

ONE change has occurred in the membership of the National Relief Board during the past year. Mr. O. K. Cushing, of San Francisco, resigned because of his inability, on account of distance, to attend the meetings of the Board and Miss Jane A. Delano, of Washington, was appointed to the vacancy.

The Board held three meetings during the year; the first at Cleveland, Ohio, on June 18th; the second at New York City on October 29th; and the third aat Washington on December 10th.

State Boards have now been organized in forty-five States, and corresponding Boards in the District of Columbia, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands. Boards are in process of organization in the two new States of New Mexico and Arizona. State Boards, it will be recalled, serve as finance committees for the collection of relief funds and their expenditure under certain conditions. For example, the State Board of a State in which a disaster has occurred serves as a disbursing board while the other State Boards, which collect money for the same disaster, forward their collections to the National Treasurer in Washington who in turn pays the money over to the State Board in charge of disbursements as required. The experience with the operations of State Boards has shown that while they serve their purpose admirably in most particulars, there is need of local agencies closer to the people which shall collect money in their respective communities and forward it to their State Boards.

This local representation in the collection and forwarding of relief funds and supplies is the principal function of Chapters of the Red Cross. It has been found that Chapters which have no other function than the raising of money and supplies in response to relief appeals gradually lose interest and become inefficient because of the infrequency with which they are called into action. This has led to the consideration by the National Relief Board of the desirability of authorizing Red Cross Chapters to undertake certain local activities not inconsistent with the principles and purposes of the Red Cross, which will enable them to retain their organization in a better condition of preparedness for emergency relief calls. A handbook has been prepared which is intended to define definitely the scope of Chapter activities and to clear up questions of authority and relationship which have arisen with the expansion of Red Cross work in various lines. The development of the Department of First Aid, the enrolling of nurses under the operation of the National Committee on Nursing Service, the proposed organization of rural nursing, and the formation of women's classes in first aid and home nursing, it is believed, will provide additional useful activities for the Chapters which will strengthen and popularize them.

The building up of the membership of the Red Cross is another function of the Chapters which has not received that attention which it is hoped it may receive under the revived interest which increased local activity may stimulate. At present sixty Chapters of the Red Cross are in existence, but the number which is active and promptly responsive to calls is much smaller.

An experiment in rural nursing has been made possible by the generous provision of Mr. Jacob H. Schiff and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid. This experiment has been placed in the hands of a Committee on Rural Nursing which is under the supervision of the National Relief Board. A more complete statement of the plans and purposes of this experiment is included in the report of Miss Fannie F. Clement, who

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has been appointed Superintendent of the Rural Nursing Service.

RELIEF AFTER DISASTERS.

Experience has shown that the Red Cross may expect to be called upon five or six times annually to participate in relief following disasters in the United States. As this relief comes under the direction of the National Relief Board enumeration is here included of the relief demands during the past year. Some description of the more important of these relief operations will be given today by men who had an active part in the work of relief. For this reason the references to these operations in this report will be brief.

TEXTILE WORKERS STRIKE AT LAWRENCE, MASS.

The first call of the year came from the citizens of Lawrence, Massachusetts, on February 2d, where a great strike of textile workers was in progress. Several thousand operatives and their families were in destitute circumstances and the relations between the strikers and employers had reached such an acute stage that some of the Lawrence people believed that the American Red Cross could perform an important service by coming into the situation. In response to this appeal the National Director went to Lawrence and met with the representatives of various charitable societies and agencies which were endeavoring to provide the necessary assistance to those in need. It quickly became evident that the principal requirement of the community was the getting together of the various helpful agencies, upon some cooperative basis which would clear up existing confusion and quiet the prevailing excitement. As a result of the conference which was attended by the National Director, a better relationship was established among the agencies mentioned and all agreed that they would be able to meet the demands upon them without further assistance from the Red Cross.

McCURTAIN, OKLAHOMA, MINE DISASTER.

The second call of the year upon the Red Cross came from McCurtain, Oklahoma, where a mine disaster caused the death of 85 men. A strong local committee was immediately organized in consultation with the Governor of the State, Hon. Lee Cruce, acting as President of the Oklahoma Red Cross Board. After some telegraphic correspondence with the Governor it became apparent that it would be unnecessary for the Governor to issue a public appeal for relief contributions. The National Relief Board sent a contribution of $500 to the fund after having been fully informed of the plans of relief adopted and the method of expending and accounting for funds.

MINE DISASTER AT WELCH, WEST VIRGINIA.

On March 26th occurred a mine disaster in the mines o fthe Jedd Coal & Coke Company, at Welch, W. Va. Eighty-one men were killed. At the request of the proprietors of the Coal Company the National Director of the Red Cross went at once to the scene and participated with an excellent local committee which had already been formed in the organization of a simple but comprehensive system of relief in which modern methods of procedure, distribution and accounting were adopted. The appeals of the local committee for relief contributions met with a prompt response and it was unnecessary for an appeal to be issued by the Red Cross. A contribution of $500 was made by the National Relief Board to this fund and the National Director has kept informed of the progress of the relief work.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER FLOOD.

Because of heavy snow at the headwaters of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers and unusually heavy and long continued rains, the Mississippi Valley, between the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and the Gulf, experienced a flood last spring and summer which in extent and duration exceeded any other flood in the history of that section.

About the first of April the rising waters reached the danger line at Cairo, Illinois, where breaking levees permitted

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the flood to inundate a strip of rich agricultural country twenty miles or more in width. From that point the crest of the flood moved slowly down the river, marked in its progress by the breaking of levees on both sides of the stream. From the date of the highest flood point at Cairo a period of more than one month elapsed before the crest reached New Orleans. During this period territory estimated at 15,000 square miles was inundated and the homes of substantially 250,000 persons were affected. It will be understood that this great area was not all submerged at the same time. The water had subsided from the flooded lands in Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri before it reached its highest point in Mississippi and Louisiana.

The loss of life was fortunately small, thanks to the fact that many of the people had ample warning of the danger and to the remarkable and extraordinary promptness and efficiency of the agencies which undertook the work of rescue. No official statement of the number of lives lost has been prepared, but it seems safe to estimate the number at fewer than forty. Nor has any reliable estimate been made of the property loss caused by the flood. Many intelligent persons who are familiar with the country inundated believe that the aggregate loss must have exceeded fifty millions of dollars.

It is obvious that the difficulties encountered by relief agencies in grappling with this situation must have been very great, but fortunately the War Department early realized the magnitude of the disaster and took prompt relief measures. Major J. E. Normoyle, Quartermaster, U. S. A., stationed at St. Louis, was placed in charge of all the army relief operations and as the flood extended his staff of assistants was increased sufficiently to enable him to establish relief quarters at strategic points. The fleet of boats belonging to the Mississippi River Commission was immediately placed in the rescue service and employed in the transportation of supplies. Many other boats were secured from private sources. Congress appropriated money to meet the demands of the army relief service. Coincident with the entrance of the army into the work of relief, the Red Cross also entered the field. By chance the National Director of the Red Cross and Major Normoyle of the army reached Hickman, Kentucky, on the same day, April 6th, to begin relief operations. Hickman, Kentucky, chiefly situated upon a high bluff of the Mississippi River, was not cut off from railroad communication and thus afforded a convenient base of supplies. From this date, April 6th, when relief work was begun by both the army and the Red Cross, these two organizations worked in the closest cooperation. The army, assisted by local agencies, gathered the fleeing people into camps on high ground and purchased and transported the necessary supplies. The Red Cross, with the local Relief Committee at all points, took charge of the actual organization of camps, their administration and sanitation, the distribution of supplies, and later of the breaking up of the camps and the return of the camp population to its homes as the water subsided.

With the sibsidence of the water at the North, and its increase towards the South, relief headquarters were moved southward; first from Hickman, Kentucky, to Memphis, and later to Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge.

Fortunately the flood receded from the lands of Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas and the northern part of Mississippi early enough to enable the farming population to plant its usual crops of grain and cotton. In Louisiana and lower Mississippi, however, the flood remained until the season had so far advanced that some thousands of farmers were unable to cultivate their usual crops. In many instances substitute crops which might be planted later were cultivated with varying degrees of success. It thus came about that much the greater part of the relief problem lay in Louisiana and a small part of Mississippi. In this section relief operations are still going forward under the direction of committees in Baton Rouge and Natchez. These committees are representing the Red Cross and are dependent upon the Red Cross for their funds. Their method of distribution has

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been approved by the Red Cross to which they make reports.

During the continuance of the flood the Red Cross appointed Colonel Jefferson R. Kean, of the United States Army Medical Corps, to make a survey of health conditions in the relief camps of the flooded territory. Col. Kean visited all the important relief centers between Cairo and New Orleans, conferring with local health officials and advising as to sanitary measures with those in charge of camp administration. Because of the attention paid to sanitation these great camps were gratifyingly free from serious illness. This simple statement is significant of a very important achievement of health preservation. Some of the camps contained as many as 4,000 persons, gathered hastily together without any opportunity for the proper preparation of the camp sites for drainage or the disposal of refuse. The people were wholly unaccustomed to camp life, were in general entirely ignorant of sanitary laws and were accustomed to live in their scattered homes in such a manner as must have inevitably brought about serious epidemics of disease had they been permitted to bring their ordinary customs of life into the crowded camps. The actual sickness was probably below normal. The keeping of discipline and order in the camps was assisted by the local health and municipal authorities and in many instances by details of the National Guard from the States affected by the flood.

After the water had subsided in the great low country of Louisiana and the people had returneed to their homes, much sickness occurred, usually of a malaria type. Recent reports indicate that this sickness has now largely disappeared.

The staff of the Red Cross in the relief work consisted of a group of men experienced in relief administration, who traveled from point to point where they assisted in the proper organization of camps. After a Red Cross field agent assisted a local committee in setting up a camp, organizing a proper system of food distribution and discipline, and had remained long enough to observe the machinery work smoothly, he went on to the next camp in his territory to repeat this form of service. These agents of the Red Cross were obtained through those strong charity organizations of the country which have been elected as Institutional Members of the Red Cross under a pledge to provide trained assistants to the Red Cross in emergency relief. The men who gave this invaluable assistance in organizing and directing relief work in connection with the Mississippi flood were Mr. C. M. Hubbard and Mr. C. L. Gurney, of St. Louis; Mr. William M. McGrath, of Birmingham; and Mr. S. P. Morris, of Denver. Messrs. Hubbard and Gurney worked in Missouri and Arkansas; Mr. Morris in Kentucky and Louisiana, and Mr. McGrath in Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana. In connection with the care of health in the relief camps the Red Cross called into service thirteen of its enrolled nurses. These were Misses Etta L. Gowdy, Myrtle J. Nash, Geneva Farmer and Anna C. Stewart, of Kansas City; and Misses Mary D. Seddon, Alma Schlegel, Anna M. O'Mara, Annie L. Cardwell, Mary C. Gillespie, Meta J. Ellis, Lucia D. Jordan, Melissa de Laughter and Elizabeth Kloppenburg of New Orleans.

No accurate statement of the amount of money received for relief purposes can be given at this date, but figures which are approximately correct are as follows: The army expenditures under Major Normoyle were about $1,000,000, the receipts by the Red Cross were approximately $110,000, and the receipts by various local committees in the flooded region aggregated probably $80,000. The grand total of relief funds was, therefore, approximately $1,190,000. In addition to this large amount of money contributed, great quantities of clothing and food supplies were received at the various centers of relief distribution from churches, relief committees and sympathetic individuals in all parts of the country. Some further description of the flood relief work will be given in another part of today's program by Mr. C. M. Hubbard, who was one of the most efficient of the Red Cross field agents in the work of

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relief, and by the National Director of the Red Cross.

WRECK OF THE TITANTIC.

On April 15th the country was horrified by the announcement of the wreck of the steamer Titantic on her maiden voyage across the Atlantic. The Red Cross, through its Institutional Member in New York, was designated by the Mayor of New York to take charge of the permanent relief work in behalf of the sufferers of that disaster. A relief fund of over $162,000 was contributed and is now in process of expenditure. Mr. W. Frank Persons, who has been in immediate charge of these relief operations, will submit a report of the work later in this meeting.

FLOOD AT COLLIERS, W. VA.

On the night of September first a very heavy rain, referred to as a cloudburst, occurred in the headwaters of a small West Virginia stream known as Harmon's Creek. This stream winds down a narrow valley among the precipitous hills of the panhandle of West Virginia. As a result of the storm mentioned the creek, within an hour became a river. It rose from a depth of a few inches to many feet, and as the night was dark and stormy the people living along the course of the creek had no warning of their danger. The village of Colliers, containing possibly 600 inhabitants, which stretched a mile along the bank of the stream, received the full force of the flood. While this disaster was small compared to some others, its effect upon the people who suffered from it was no less for that reason.

Eight lives were lost and the loss of property was extremely heavy. Less than a dozen homes in the village escaped injury form the flood, while many were nearly totally destroyed.

Mr. James F. Jackson, of our Cleveland Institutional Member, represented the Red Cross in charge of relief operations.

The total relief fund available for relief at Colliers was $3,434.93. In another part of today's program Mr. Jackson will give a more comprehensive account of the Colliers relief operations.

AMERICAN REFUGEES FROM MEXICO.

Early in the year a ship sent by the United States Government visited several ports on the Pacific coast of Mexico and picked up American citizens who were unable otherwise to return to the States because of the disturbed political conditions in Mexico. These refugees were landed at San Diego and San Francisco, and such of them as were unable to provide themselves with shelter, food, clothing or transportation to the interior were given necessary assistance by the Chapters of the Red Cross in San Diego and San Francisco. The expenditures for this purpose were met by an appropriation of $364.55 from the Contingent Fund.

WOUNDED MEXICANS IN EL PASO.

During the progress of active hostilities between the Mexican federal and revolutionary forces in the vicinity of Juarez, about twenty wounded men were brought across the international boundary into the city of El Paso, Texas. The El Paso Chapter of the Red Cross made adequate provision for these men, the expense of which was covereed by an appropriation of $200 from the Contingent Fund forwarded to the Chapter by the National Relief Board.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the National Relief Board was called upon to participate in the relief operations following six disasters in the United States during the past year.

The total of all relief funds contributed to the Red Cross for relief of sufferers on the occasions here recounted was approximately $276,000. This does not include the very considerable sums contributed through local relief committees direct and expended in conjunction with Red Cross funds and in accordance with Red Cross methods of administration and accounting.

CHRISTMAS SEALS.

In accordance with the policy of the Red Cross for several years Christmas Seals have again been printed and placed on sale for the support of the work for the prevention and cure of tuberculosis. This activity, as usual, has been under the direction of the National Relief Board.

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REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL RELIEF BOARD.

The HONORABLE HUNTINGTON WILSON, *Chairman.*

(Read at the Annual Meeting, December 11, 1912.)

ONLY six foreign fields of relief called for assistance from the American Red Cross during the year 1912; three less than the number in 1911, but the funds expended in relief work more than doubled those expended in the previous year. In 1911, a total of about $94,000 was expended, while the expenditures of 1912 amounted to $244,000. Of this amount, $8,200 was appropriated from the small contingent fund, and the rest received in special contributions for these fields of relief.

CHINESE FAMINE.

The floods that so frequently devastate parts of central China, again destroyed the crops of last year, so that the terrible famine conditions continued during the winter of 1912. Appeals were received from the Relief Committee at Shanghai, and corroborative reports of the very great suffering came from both the diplomatic officers in China of this Government, and from Mr. Jameson, the Red Cross engineer on River Conservancy, sent to that country. One hundred and sixty-nine thousand dollars was transmitted to the Relief Committee, and $5,300 additional was utilized for Mr. Jameson's salary and work, which will be alluded to later. A further appropriation of four thousand dollars has been made for the continuation of Mr. Jameson's services. The committee at Shanghai wisely expended most of the relief funds by paying in food supplies for the labor of famine sufferers, who were employed on work in the line of flood preventions, as planned by Mr. Jameson. Where there were old, feeble or ill persons and little children without those upon whom to depend, assistance was given directly.

In New York a Famine Relief Committee, of which the Right Reverend David H. Greer was chairman, Mr. William D. Millar, secretary, and the Red Cross State Board Treasurer, Mr. Jacob Schiff, treasurer, cooperated with the Red Cross in the raising of the necessary funds.

PERSIAN RELIEF.

The suffering caused in Persia by disturbed governmental conditions and poor harvests was brought to the attention of the American Red Cross and confirmed by the diplomatic agents in that country. Three appropriations of $500 each were made from the contingent fund and forwarded to Persia for purposes of relief. Interesting reports have been received of the assistance given. Three hundred and thirty-four families were aided regularly by small weekly grants of from 40 to 60 cents, and others were aided from time to time. It is estimated about 2,000 persons were reached in this way, and of these a large number were kept alive, who without this aid might not have survived the winter. Except in ten cases the relief was given to widows and deserted wives. A few aged, blind, and crippled men were cared for, and others suffering from serious wounds were aided at the dispensary.

MEXICO.

This relief work though undertaken in a foreign land was in reality for the benefit of American citizens, and was in response to requests received through the State Department. Three thousand and five hundred dollars was appropriated from the contingent fund for this work. Reporting upon the need of this relief, the American Ambassador wrote:

"Mexico City, August 17, 1912.

"The conditions existing in Mexico which made it necessary for the Red Cross to contribute to the relief of indigent and unfortunate Americans are very simple and easily understood. The revolution which has now had a practically continuous existence of over two years has greatly affected in some cases and absolutely para-

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U. S. S. "SCORPION" OFF TOP-HANI
THIS VESSEL CARRIED A MEDICAL RELIEF EXPEDITION FROM CONSTANTINOPLE TO THE SCENE OF THE EARTHQUAKE. THE EXPEDITION WAS FITTED OUT UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR, FROM FUNDS PROVIDED BY THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

SHAR-KENY
SHOWING SOMETHING OF THE SEVERITY OF THE SHOCKS

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SURVIVORS AT HERALLITSA, EARTHQUAKE IN TURKEY, 1912

GROUP OF SURVIVORS OF EARTHQUAKE IN TURKEY, 1912

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SURVIVORS OF THE EARTHQUAKE. SHANTIES BUILT FROM THE RUINS.

lyzed in others many industries which employed American artisans and mechanics, and very frequently men of this type have reached the capital of the Republic from remote points and by devious and dangerous routes and as they have in all probability lost their accumulated savings they become almost immediately obects of temporary or qualified charity, as the victims of circumstances over which they have no control. Most of these men are worthy, industrious and self-respecting and as a rule they infinitely prefer accepting aid from the Red Cross to receiving it from any private source or any local benevolent association. The good which has been accomplished by the fund placed at the disposal of this Embassy by the American Red Cross in aiding these unfortunate people to return to their own country has been positive and beneficial, and it may be doubted whether aid could have been furnished so promptly and so usefully by any other agency."

TURKEY.

On the 9th of last August a serious earthquake occurred in lower Marmora. immediately an appropriation of $500 from the contingent fund was transmitted through the American Embassy to the Red Crescent Society of Turkey to aid in this relief work. August 13th the American Ambassador at Constantinople cabled as follows:

"Constantinople Chapter sending medical expedition tomorrow by United States ship *Scorpion*, loaded by Embassy, to the earthquake stricken section in lower Marmora, involving preliminary expenditure of one thousand dollars. Will you assume responsiblity? Further details will be cabled when expedition reaches destination."

This expenditure of $1,000 was authorized and the funds cabled to Mr. Rockhill. The *Scorpion*, with surgeons, medical supplies, and food for sick and wounded, provided by this appropriation, proceeded to the scene of disaster and there rendered relief. Thousands of persons were killed and injured, and the houses in more than a score of towns and villages almost totally destroyed.

NICARAGUA.

In August the American Minister to Nicaragua informed the State Department "that previous to the present revolutionary outbreak in Nicaragua there had been widespread hunger and distress throughout the country which almost approached famine, and that this unfortunate condi-

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MAZATLAN, MEXICO, LOOKING TOWARDS THE PACIFIC OCEAN. THE AMERICAN RED CROSS PROVIDED THE U. S. CONSUL AT THIS PLACE WITH FUNDS FOR THE RELIEF OF AMERICANS WHO WERE IN DESTITUTE CIRCUMSTANCES AS A RESULT OF THE INSURRECTION IN MEXICO

tion was due to crop failure last year and to a financial drain upon the country from other causes, that the suffering was greatly increased on account of the existing revolution, and that the conditions would undoubtedly continue for some time." * * *

The Secretary of State was immediately informed that the Red Cross would contribute, from its very limited funds, $1,000 for the purchase of rice, beans, corn, flour and potatoes to be distributed to con-combatants. These supplies were shipped from Panama on the transport *Justin*, which sailed from Panama with a battalion of U. S. marines. The American Minister at Panama arranged for the purchase and shipment of a thousand dollars worth of the above-described food supplies. The American Minister at Nicaragua, with the assistance of an American missionary, a Nicaraguan priest, well known for his philanthropic work, and Surgeon Frank H. Stibbens of the United States Navy, took charge of the distribution.

A further appropriation of a second thousand dollars for the purchase of corn and beans was made, and these supplies were distributed in the same manner.

The American Minister writes that this charity has been exercised most efficiently and impartially by his assistants, and that much suffering has hereby been alleviated and a strong feeling of good will and friendliness created.

BALKAN WAR.

In October appeals were received from the Red Cross Societies involved in the Balkan war, and also through the American Ambassador at Constantinople, for aid for the Red Crescent Society of Turkey. Later the International Committee at Geneva issued a circular letter to all Red Cross Societies also appealing for assistance for these States. Our small contingent fund was again called upon, and $1,000 was sent to each of the Societies of the belligerent States. President Taft and our International Relief Board issued public appeals for funds. All contributions given for special countries have been forwarded as requested by the donors. Our diplomatic representatives were enquired of as to the number of sick and

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AMERICAN REFUGEES AT VERA CRUZ, ASSISTED BY THE U. S. CONSUL FROM FUNDS FURNISHED BY THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

wounded in the respective countries. Outside of special contributions, the other funds received by the American Red Cross have been forwarded impartially according to the number of sick and wounded in each State.

The International Red Cross Committee of Geneva has established an International Bureau of Prisoners at Belgrade, and to aid the work of this Bureau the American Red Cross has forwarded $1,000, making a total of $61,156.60 transmitted for this war relief work. Mr. Rockhill cables that our Committe at Constantinople, of which he is Chairman, has not only supplied in aid of the Turkish Red Crescent equipments for several hundred beds in the hospital, but has also equipped a ward, an operating room, and provided surgeons, nurses and assistants under the supervision of Major Clyde S. Ford of the United States Army Medical Service, and is about to organize a cholera camp at San Stefano.

MR. JAMESON'S REPORT.

The miseries, physical, mental and moral, connected with the frequently recurring famines in China, our fortunate people cannot realize. What conception have we of the hordes of starving men and women wandering up and down the high roads of China; of the pitiful cries of thousands of hungry children; of the despairing heartaches of the helpless fathers and mothers, and the desperation that has driven honest men to robbery and brigandage; of the sufferings from famine fever and kindred diseases, and finally of the wasted forms that drop and die by the wayside.

With this picture in mind, the report of Mr. Jameson, the expert Red Cross engineer on river conservancy, that the floods which cause these famines can be brought under control, and instead of five harvests in ten years, there may be secured ten harvests in five years, is most gratifying. Mr. Jameson's approximate estimate of the cost of this work is sixteen million dollars in gold, and the result save in time of such abnormal flood conditions as those of our own Mississippi Valley last spring, would not only save hundreds of thousands of lives, but would reclaim a large area of country equal in value to the amount expended. Yuan Shi Kai, President of the Provisional Chinese Republic, has gone over the proposed plans with Mr. Jameson and shown much interest in the proposition. It is earnestly hoped that when China is able to secure the loan necessary, she will undertake to carry out this very important work.

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REPORT OF THE WAR RELIEF BOARD

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL GEORGE H. TORNEY,
Surgeon-General U. S. Army, Chairman.

(Read at the Annual Meeting, December 11, 1912.)

No meeting of this board was held between the 1912 Annual Meeting of the Red Cross and the meeting of December 10, 1912.

At the time of the last meeting of this board a sub-committee was appointed to consist of Colonel William Cary Sanger, Mr. Howard Townsend and Major Paul F. Straub, U. S. A., to take proper steps to secure necessary legislative action to provide certain allowances in the way of transportation, pay and allowances for Red Cross personnel while in the service of the United States, and to consider other important points in regard to tentative regulations to be issued by the War Department governing Red Cross personnel while in the service of the United States. Prompt action was taken by this committee and under date of September 10, 1912, a circular, No. 8 War Department, Office of the Surgeon General, certain regulations governing the status, organization and operations of the American Red Cross, when employed with the land forces, they having received the approval of the President, were published, for the information and guidance of all concerned.

This circular represents the most important step which has yet been taken to determine the status of the American Red Cross in its relations with the War Department.

Dr. A. T. McCormack was appointed a member of this board during the year as a representative of the American Medical Association. At the annual meeting of the House of Delegates of that Association, plans of co-operation between the American Medical Association and the Red Cross received careful consideration. It was then decided that the Association should appoint a committee to confer with the Red Cross on subjects of common interest. Dr. A. T. McCormack then resigned from the War Relief Board as in his opinion on account of the great distance of his home from Washington, it would be impractical for him to meet with the board as a representative of the American Medical Asociation. Later Dr. George M. Kober was nominated by the President of the American Medical Association to serve as chairman of the Red Cross Committee and as contemplated by a resolution of the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association at its annual meeting in 1912, one medical officer of the Army and one of the Navy were named for service on this committee, they being nominated by the chiefs of their respective services. Dr. Kober was also appointed a member of the War Relief Board.

Other changes made in the personnel of this board during the year are as follows: Major General Leonard Wood, U. S. A., vice Mr. Samuel Mather; John Van R. Hoff, U. S. A.; Vice Mr. Huntington Wilson.

In accordance with the usual practice separate reports will be made by the Chairman of the First Aid Committee and the Chairman of the Nursing Committee, respectively.

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REPORT OF THE FIRST AID COMMITTEE

BY MAJOR CHARLES LYNCH, U. S. A., *Chairman.*

(Read at the Annual Meeting, December 11, 1912.)

No meeting of this committee has been held since the last annual meeting.

PERSONNEL.

The working force of the First Aid Department of the American Red Cross now comprises the Chairman of this Committee, Dr. M. J. Shields, Scranton, Pa., who acts as field agent beside giving physicians employed a preliminary course of instruction in how to teach first aid and has many other important duties assigned to him from time to time, Dr. Richard N. Mackey and Dr. W. T. Davis who are available for duty on the first aid cars or elsewhere their services are needed. At the office in Washington one clerk is permanently employed and from time to time temporary clerical service is hired.

Dr. M. Whitfield Glasgow who was employed by the Red Cross for some time has now left that service and is at present with the Bureau of Mines where it is understood he is teaching first aid as well as performing certain other duties.

The medical personnel that we now have under constant employment is therefore sufficient to man our two first aid cars and to give us one physician to send here and there as may be necessary.

In addition for part of this year we have also paid one-half the salary, $1,000 per year, in co-operation with the Society for First Aid Instruction in New York City, for a physician to visit various manufacturing plants in that city with a view to organizing first aid classes. It was understood that the society mentioned would furnish the first aid instructors for classes so organized. Unfortunately this plan did not prove a success so it has been abandoned, temporarily at least. Besides the instructors mentioned we have benefited greatly from the services of numerous physicians throughout the country. Acknowledgement should also be made to directors of the Y. M. C. A. and others for the assistance they have rendered in promoting first aid instruction under Red Cross auspices.

AFFILIATIONS.

Affiliation is still maintained with the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A. and the Boy Scouts. This has proved as valuable during the year as has previously been the case. A close affiliation has been made with the New York Society for Instruction in First Aid to the Injured. This has been done by the election of four of our representatives on that society's board of managers. Mention has already been made under another head of the work under this affiliation. Our former rather close relation with the Bureau of Mines has not been maintained. Touch is however kept with Dr. Glasgow, the Surgeon of that bureau with a view to organizing first aid teaching as far as possible without overlapping. Another important affiliation is with the Museum of Sanitation and Safety in New York City.

MATERIEL.

Our first aid supplies have been largely increased in number and variety during the year and a new catalogue has been distributed. Our small first aid books retain their popularity. A Spanish translation will soon be issued for which the thanks of the Red Cross are due to Mr. Francisco Manrique, of Lowell, Mass. The book has also been translated into Chinese and into Portuguese. This has been done by the Red Cross organizations of the countries named, with the consent of this department. A great many people are reached by the Red Cross first aid books and supplies who could not be reached in any other way so it is very important to have these complete and so far as possible better in all respects than similar articles from other sources.

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WORK OF THE YEAR IN DETAIL.

Railroads.

Two first aid cars are now in constant operation over the railroads of the country. During the year they have been operated on the following lines: Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. R., and Louisville and Nashville R. R., N. Y. Central R. R., Penna. R. R., D. L. & W. R. R., F. J. & G. R. R., Balt., Rochester & Pittsburgh, B. & O. R. R., Mo. Pac. System, Reading R. R., Northern Pac. R. R., Omaha Central R. R., A. T. & S. F. R. R., the Jersey Central and the Erie R. R.

Universal satisfaction has been expressed with the service rendered and it is believed that every road which has been used would be glad to have return trips. These cars are devoted primarily to teaching first aid to railroad employees but as far as opportunity offers other people are given instruction at the various stops. Nurses and Boy Scouts often visit the cars and they as well as police and firemen and others interested attend first aid lectures. It is believed that the cars afford the maximum good to the greatest number at minimum expense. Our old car (No. 1) is, however, almost ready for the scrap heap. An effort has already been made to obtain another car to replace it.

Mines.

Our present plan is from time to time to detail one of our physicians to certain mining districts, these being selected as far as possible from those in which first aid has received the least attention. Sometimes, however, larger companies especially interested in first aid are selected. This has worked well. First aid has been taught in this way in the Southern Appalachian field and to the Frick and Oliver Companies. Probably if we had a sufficient number of physicians to send them to all the important districts or companies this would be the very best plan which could be adopted. This not being the case we can only take up places as the services of our one physician are available. The mines still offer such a vast field for first-aid instruction that our efforts added to those of the Bureau of Mines are totally inadequate to cover it. One thing our mining campaign has made very clear should be mentioned. Sometime ago on account of inability to furnish a sufficient number of physicians we made a tentative plan with the Bureau of Mines by which we should teach their first aid men and that the latter should then give instruction in first aid under our supervision. So far as we are concerned this plan has been totally abandoned. Our opinion is from observation of the work of the teachers in question that they cannot give satisfactory instruction. Their preliminary knowledge is so inadequate that they are led into all sorts of absurdities. In fact they may prove dangerous, bad instruction is a discredit to first aid instruction generally and by employing laymen alienation of the medical profession generally in which dependence must be placed for such instruction is probable. It is better to attempt no instruction at all than to follow the system mentioned.

Other Instruction.

A small first aid leaflet has been prepared for the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Shields is now organizing the first aid service of that company. A much larger proposition of the same general character is probably open to us but the corporation concerned wishes nothing said until arrangements are completed. Due to the activity of Dr. H. W. Gentles, of Chicago, an old, first aid teacher, the First Aid Department has gained a considerable success in instruction in that city.

FIELD CORPS.

The Illinois Field Corps is still maintained and made a very creditable appearance at the recent International Red Cross Conference in this city. Under regulations recently published by the War Department, definite status is given such corps. Special regulations will have to be prepared under these orders. Reorganization may then be effected and other corps organized.

CONTESTS.

A number of interesting first aid con-

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tests have been held during the year under the auspices of the Red Cross. The largest so far as different classes represented is concerned, was that in connection with the Ninth International Red Cross Conference. As always the Annual Contest at Valley View Park, Inkerman, Penna., was well attended and the companies were represented by splendidly drilled teams. A railroad contest will be held in Chicago during the winter. Prizes for this will be provided from the William Howard Taft Fund.

MONEY PRIZES.

For the first time the money prizes offered by the Red Cross for the best first aid work done by the members of a Red Cross class have been awarded. Similar prizes for railroad men which are purchased from the William Howard Taft Fund have also been awarded.

MEETINGS.

There is a constant demand for representatives of the First Aid Department to attend meetings where the preservation of human life is discussed. Unfortunately it has been impossible to attend many of these meetings. Dr. Shields has, however, presented papers on several occasions which have aroused gratifying response.

EXHIBITIONS.

An exhibit was made by the Department at the Ninth International Red Cross Conference and another smaller one at the Congress of Hygiene and Demography. On several other occasions small exhibits have been made. The increasing demand would seem to justify the preparation of a permanent exhibit which might be used from time to time to satisfy requests.

MOVING PICTURE FILM.

A first aid film has been made by the Edison Company, the pictures being posed by Dr. Shields. The thanks of the Red Cross are due this company for a copy of this film which will be used for educational purposes.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

The last figures published by the Census for 58.3 per cent of our total population show 48,606 deaths from violence exclusive of suicide for the year 1910; and among railroad employees and miners, between 20 and 30 years of age, more than 65 per cent of all deaths are due to accident. Lack of space prevents the quotation of other very interesting figures. The facts are, however, that accidents are constantly increasing and that in some of our industries, at the most productive period of life, nearly twice as many lives are sacrificed to accident as to all other causes combined. It should hardly be necessary to invite attention to the fact that the correction of this deplorable condition is one of very great importance from the humanitarian standpoint. Attention is also invited to the fact that the military importance of saving these able bodied men is great. Now how can this be done? Not solely by first aid of course. Safety appliances will it is generally agreed save about 30 per cent. Seventy per cent of the deaths and injuries are due to the personal element. We have proved again and again that deaths from injuries can be reduced about fifty per cent through efficient first aid instruction. As time goes on, however, experience shows us that as a part of our course of first aid we must teach safety to the individual and the prevention of accidents. Prevention has already been taught in our first aid text books and so far as known the American Red Cross was the first organization teaching first aid which did this. During the year an attempt was made to secure a fund which would enable us to secure a sufficient number of physicians to assign them to workable districts throughout the country. Their assignment to stations was only to be after they had been instructed in how to teach first aid and safety to the individual workmen. Certain plants are now open to us when practical instruction in safety can be taught. We lack the necessary funds, however, which will be considerable $40,000 per year for the first year and $50,000 per year when the scheme was completed. This is in addition to the liberal amount the Red Cross now appropriates for its first aid department. We have the promise of some financial assistance and

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one of the most important duties of the future will be to attempt to secure a sufficient sum to make up the required amount. Greater attention to safety should also be given in our industrial text book. At first a special book should be prepared for miners and another for railway men. This will be done as soon as possible. The fire and police departments of the country have been corresponded with with a view to obtaining an expression of opinion regarding the desirability of a special book adapted to their needs. Almost universally they approve of the plan and desire the book. Another book is required for boys and girls too young to take the regular first aid course. Certain pictorial and warming charts are much in demand. Of course all these cannot be prepared in a moment but work will proceed as rapidly as possible.

OBSERVATION IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

The Chairman of the First Aid Committee of the American Red Cross was privileged in being detailed to study the subject of first aid and voluntary aid organization in certain countries abroad during the summer of 1912. The limits necessarily imposed on this report render any long statement on this subject inadmissable. Certain most interesting observations cannot even be mentioned. Among other organizations particularly noted were the St. John Ambulance Association of Great Britain through whose agency first aid is taught throughout that empire. Where we have always been lacking is in local organizations to teach first aid. It is hoped that these will be afforded just as is done by the St. John Ambulance Association centers when our chapters are reorganized. As a military asset the German Sanitary Columns consisting of 1,200 doctors and 60,000 men are of great value. They are now prepared to do a great part of the transport of the wounded in the lines of communication. It is improbable that we will ever be able to rival this truly magnificent organization of a country which is military in the extreme, but this is certainly no reason to conclude that we should not do what we can. It may be interesting to note that your chairman was informed by a prominent German general officer that even with this, perhaps the most military of voluntary aid organizations, interest can only be maintained by giving the members such instruction as will be of immediate benefit to them in peace, that is, first aid instruction which is of value to them, their families and associates. Possibly the most important conclusion from the trip mentioned did not have to do with first aid or voluntary aid organizations alone. This conclusion was that the strength of the various Red Cross Associations rested very largely on their activity in peace. Local branches were strong in direct proportion to their activity.

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RED CROSS NURSING SERVICE

BY MISS JANE A. DELANO,
Chairman National Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service.

THE present organization of the nursing service was effected through the affiliation of the American Red Cross and the American Nurses' Association in 1909, and since that time there has developed among the nurses of this country a nation-wide interest in the Red Cross.

The importance of maintaining the highest possible degree of efficiency of this Red Cross Nursing Service is evident when we realize that not only may nurses be needed at any time for emergency relief work involving the care of the sick, but that the Red Cross personnel would form the actual nursing service for the Army and Navy in time of war.

The personnel of the Nursing Service of the Red Cross is composed of the following:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Miss Jane A. Delano, Chairman, Washington.
Miss Georgia M. Nevins, Secretary, Washington.
Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Washington.
Major Charles Lynch, U. S. A., Washington.
Dr. Wm. H. Welch, Baltimore.
Surgeon T. W. Richards, U. S. Navy, Washington.
Mrs. Frederick Tice, Chicago.
Miss Emma M. Nichols, Boston.
Mrs. Wm. K. Draper, New York City.
Miss Anna C. Maxwell, New York City.
Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, New York City.
Miss Margaret A. Pepoon, Sacramento.
Miss Isabel McIsaac, Washington.
Miss Alma E. Wrigley, Pasadena.

State committees, 32 in number.
Local committees, 92 in number.
Enrolled nurses: Total number, 3,461.

Of these 1,000 have been enrolled during the past year. These nurses are even now well distributed, but it is the hope of the National Committee gradually to extend the enrollment until we shall have carefuly selected groups of trained nurses available for any duty which may be required of them by the Red Cross.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ENROLLMENT.

Our requirements for enrollment have been increased from time to time without any apparent lessening of interest or diminution in the number of applications.

The establishment of definite standards has been far-reaching in its results. The so-called "Requirements for the enrollment of Red Cross Nurses" has come to have a very definite meaning and is already being adopted by nursing organizations as their qualification for membership.

We believe this standardization will eventually be of value to the community at large, to the medical profession, and to institutions and organizations employing nurses. There are many schools for nurses in this country which are conducted primarily as a source of profit to the hospitals, and the Red Cross requirements for enrollment have a tendency to improve these conditions.

When the graduates of a school have been rejected on account of some deficiency in training it is some times possible for the superintendent of the school, or the president of the alumnæ association, backed by the force of this argument, to bring about the necessary changes either through improvements in their own curriculum or by some affiliation with another school.

Only recently a young woman wrote for advice, saying that she had applied for admission to a training school for nurses but had heard that its graduates were not eligible for enrollment as Red Cross Nurses. This was true, and a list of first-class schools in her state was promptly sent to the young woman, who was willing to take a three years' course for the sake of becoming a Red Cross Nurse.

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THIS PHOTOGRAPH WAS FORWARDED TO THE AMERICAN RED CROSS FROM PORT ARTHUR, MANCHURIA, BY THE REV A. V. BRYAN. HIS DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPH IS AS FOLLOWS

"THIS IS A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE WOMEN'S PORT ARTHUR BRANCH OF THE JAPANESE RED CROSS, TAKEN EARLY LAST JANUARY, THINK IT MIGHT PROVE OF INTEREST AS IT CONTAINS PICTURES OF THE LEADING LADIES IN THIS PLACE. "THE LADY IN THE CENTER WITH THE BOWED HEAD IS THE WIFE OF THE VICE ADMIRAL OF THE STATION TAKING HER FOR THE CENTRAL FIGURE, THE LADY TO HER RIGHT IS VISCOUNTESS OSHIMA, THE WIFE OF THE RESIDENT GENERAL. THE SECOND ON HER RIGHT IS THE WIFE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR, WHILE THE LADY TO HER LEFT IS THE WIFE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF. THE GENTLEMAN IN THE MIDDLE OF THE UPPER ROW, WITH A STAR-SHAPED DECORATION, IS VISCOUNT OSHIMA. THE MAN ON HIS RIGHT IS THE CHIEF OF POLICE, WHILE THE ONE ON HIS LEFT IS THE HEAD DOCTOR OF THE NAVAL HOSPITAL. THE ELDERLY MAN WITH A BEARD IS THE MANAGER OF THE LOCAL BRANCH OF THE RED CROSS SOCIETY HERE. THE OTHER LADIES ARE THE WIVES OF VARIOUS OFFICIALS."

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MEETINGS.

The National Committee has held its regular meetings during the year, and two special meetings have been called by the chairman. Conferences with members of the state and local committees have been held in Washington and Chicago. At the latter place not less than 150 such members were present, representing various sections of the country. These conferences have been most helpful as they have given us an opportunity to discuss questions of mutual interest and have made it possible for the National Committee to work with a better understanding of local conditions.

The local committees generally report regular monthly meetings for the consideration of applications for enrollment; and at all times we have been able to count on their cooperation and ready response to any demand made upon them by the Red Cross.

The closest relationship exists between the National, State and Local committees on Red Cross Nursing Service.

The Red Cross and its activities have been given a conspicuous place on the programme of many meetings of nursing organizations during the past year.

ACTIVITIES.

The nursing service has in a number of instances cooperated with Red Cross Chapters and other organizations in maintaining relief stations during celebrations and parades. Accounts of such service have already appeared in THE BULLETIN.

The genuine interest of nurses in Red Cross work is shown by the fact that not only are they willing to render such gratuitous service, but that we have between 500 and 600 serving as members of committees, many of these meeting monthly.

HOME NURSING AND FIRST AID INSTRUCTION FOR WOMEN.

It has been demonstrated that the instruction of men in First Aid will reduce deaths and serious results from injuries about one-half. Similar instruction, including Hygiene and Home Nursing, is no less important for women, but has never been undertaken on a national scale.

The American Red Cross has decided to organize such classes and has placed them under the general direction of the National Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service. We hope for the cooperation of state and local committees and all enrolled Red Cross Nurses.

The course of instruction will include:

10 lessons in First Aid.
15 lessons in Hygiene and Home Nursing.
15 lessons in Dietetics and Household Economy.

All instruction will be very practical and pupils will, as far as possible, be required actually to do everything described in the teaching.

It must be distinctly understood that the instruction is only intended to prepare women to render emergency assistance in case of accidents, to give more intelligent care to their own families under competent direction, and, in exceptional cases, to assist in relief work under the supervision of the Nursing Service of the American Red Cross.

The First Air courses must be given by a physician, and other instruction by a Red Cross Nurse, unless otherwise authorized by the committee in charge.

Miss Marion L. Oliver, of Washington, D. C., will have charge of the organization of the classes.

Further information may be obtained by addressing Home Nursing and First Aid Instruction for Women, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

RURAL NURSING.

Following a resolution passed at the last annual meeting measures have been taken for the establishment of a Rural Nursing Service. The organization of this work has been placed under a special sub-committee of the National Relief Board, but it is hoped that the Nursing Service committees already in existence will render valuable assistance in securing a personnel for Rural Nursing. A r ore extended report of this work will be given by Miss Fannie F. Clement, who has recently been appointed Superintendent of Rural Nurses.

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RED CROSS RURAL NURSING

BY MISS FANNIE F. CLEMENT, *Superintendent.*

At a meeting held in New York in 1908 in the interest of the Day Camp for 1908 in the interest of the Day Camp for tuberculosis, Miss Lillian D. Wald suggested an even greater work within the scope of a national organization like the American Red Cross, namely: systematic country nursing to cover fields not reached by city nursing organizations. She spoke of the great need of such service in the United States, as there are but few opportunities for country dwellers to obtain nursing care in case of sickness, opportunities that exist for the people of Great Britain and Canada by virtue of an extensively organized service of nursing.

The Red Cross Rural Nursing Service has just been established with a view to meeting this need. It is to be concerned with nursing the sick in rural communities, carrying instruction along sanitary and humanitarian lines into the homes, and dealing with environment in a way to improve living conditions. It hopes to cooperate with all agencies dealing with questions of individual and public health and the many organizations that in the final analysis have a common object in view.

The unlimited opportunities for humanitarian and educational work to be found in rural communities will appeal to nurses who understand and enjoy country life and people, and who are interested in public health movements and social work. To insure a high standard rural nurses in general must meet the requirements of the Red Cross for enrollment and must have had, in addition, training or experience in a Visiting Nursing organization or some other form of social service.

It is reasonable to expect that the result of such a standard of qualifications will not only assure the best prepared women for rural nursing, but it will also carry some influence toward the establishment of courses in public health work and social service in hospital training schools where such courses properly belong. Women who anticipate rural nursing will eventually look for their training to schools qualified to prepare them to meet the requirements of the Red Cross for this work.

For nurses who have not had special advantages in training arrangements will be made with certain Visiting Nursing Associations to accept them as students for a four months' course. Realizing the necessity of this training a loan fund has been provided by the Red Cross, available for a limited number of nurses desiring to take such a course.

Special financial recognition will be given to nurses who are particularly well qualified for rural work. The minimum salary that a nurse shall receive is fixed by the Red Cross, and an annual increase of $60 a year for five years will be recommended to maintain efficiency and permanency of staff.

The Red Cross will meet the expenses of organization and general supervision. In order to maintain a uniform standard of nursing, all Red Cross Rural Nurses will be under the general direction and supervision of the Superintendent with the aid of such assistants as may be necessary. This will not, however, interfere with their responsibilty to their local committee or organization representing the Red Cross in their community under which their local work will be conducted.

Circulars giving general information about the work, its scope, aim and requirements, are already prepared and it is hoped that a response will come from Visiting Nurses throughout the country, from enrolled nurses, from private duty nurses who look for a broader field or ac-

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tivity, and from graduates whose choice has not yet been made.

For rural communities already alive to the advantages of visiting nursing which are looking for a nurse, for those which realize these advantages but need advice as to ways and means for support of a nurse, and for those regions where it will doubtless appear necessary to demonstrate more fully the need of one,—the Red Cross Rural Nursing Service stands ready to furnish all possible assistance.

Further information concerning Rural Nursing, loans, etc., will be sent on application to the Superintendent,

MISS FANNIE CLEMENT,
Room 713 Union Trust Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

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RELIEF PROBLEMS OF THE BALKAN WAR

BY MISS MABEL T. BOARDMAN.

THE relief problems of the Balkan war, as well as such problems in all wars, have doubtless been far beyond human solution. There is something mysteriously inconsistent in the spirit of the Red Cross and war. A wounded Moro prisoner being nursed instead of tortured, said to his American captors, "You are strange peope; first you try to kill me and then to cure me." Let us hope what Senator Root said in his address of welcome at the Ninth International Red Cross Conference may some time come true—"There is in the idea of the Red Cross something necessarily antagonistic with the ideas of war and the progress of the Red Cross, its powerful organization, its compassion, its charity, its love for its neighbor tends constantly to turn the minds of men from the revenge and cruelty which cause war. * * We believe, therefore, that the task of this vast association ought to influence the minds of men in such a way as to no longer make it necessary for its original purpose."

This Balkan war has brought our American Red Cross its own problems. These may be divided into two classes: first, the problems connected with the collection of funds, and second, the problem of the administration of these funds.

Even before war was declared an appeal came to the American Red Cross from the Greek Red Cross, through the wife of the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Athens. This was immediately followed by a request from our Ambassador at Constantinople, for funds to assist the Turkish Red Crescent. President Taft as President of the American Red Cross promptly issued an appeal for contributions to aid these countries. Later, the Societies of Montenegro, Servia and Bulgaria, appealed to the American Red Cross, and furthermore a circular letter of appeal for aid for all of the Societies of the belligerent States was received from the International Committee of Geneva and issued at the request of these Societies. A second appeal by President Taft and the International Relief Board of the American Red Cross was then sent out.

Because of our large foreign population a curious condition arose, one that presented a problem not met with in other countries. In London the funds the Greeks raised there were given to the British Red Cross to help send out a number of fully equipped bodies called units, of physicians, nurses, assistants, etc., to the several countries. The funds raised by the Greeks were used to send such units to Greece. Unfortunately in our country, certain committees representing some of the Societies of the belligerent States were created to appeal to Americans for aid for their respective Societies. Some of these committees received official sanction from their home Societies or government representatives, and others were apparently entirely self-created. Letters and telegrams of inquiry as to their integrity, as to their responsibility, etc., etc., were received by the American Red Cross from Chambers of Commerce, newspapers, individuals, etc., and the American Red Cross, which had had no part in their creation, could in no way endorse them or be responsible for them. The officers of the American Red Cross felt that such conditions might not only give rise to grave abuse in such uncontrolled use of the insignia and name, but also that in case of such abuse, a serious injury to the high stand in public confidence of our own National organization might result. A certain discourtesy to the American Red Cross has been shown by the organizing of committees in this country of foreign Societies to appeal to the American people. Had the American Red Cross, in case of need for example, appealed to its sister Society in France for aid, it would have considered it a most discourteous act to rganize its own committees in that country to secure contributions from the people of

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France to whom the French Red Cross had appealed in behalf and at the request of our own organization.

Furthermore, the use of the insignia and name of the Red Cross in the United States and its territories is illegal, save with special exceptions regarding certain trade marks, and except for the Army and Navy medical service and the official Red Cross organization in this country. Over the American Red Cross a governmental supervision is maintained, and the accounts are audited by the War Department. The illegal act of such Foreign Committees in the use of the name and insignia for the purpose of raising funds, the American Red Cross and the Department of Justice have naturally been loath to act upon.

The American Red Cross issued its appeal and offered its services impartially to all of the belligerent States, but permission was granted any subscriber to designate a donation for the special assistance of one or other of the States involved, and such instructions have been strictly observed Hereafter it is hoped that within its own territory the American Red Cross will be the sole agent for the collection of funds for Red Cross purposes. Only by the use of this official organization, which can be held accountable for its acts, can public confidence be maintained and abuses prevented. By International Treaty our government has promised to protect the name and insignia of the Red Cross and restrict its use as required by this International agreement. If, then, within our own territory foreign Red Cross Societies or foreign individual residents can, at any time, and without consent of this government, or control or supervision of the official American Red Cross, employ the insignia and name of the Red Cross, the law becomes a dead letter, and the treaty in this important respect cannot be observed. This question, then, of the right to organize foreign Red Cross Committees within the United States has been one of the probems we have met in the Balkan war relief.

There have been others of minor importance in regard to the raising of funds. Attention should be called to the fact that the American Red Cross cannot permit any entertainment to be given under its auspices, unless completely under its control and with the understanding that the funds are to be used with absolute impartiality. Moreover, all Red Cross appeals are for funds to aid the sick and wounded and should never be applied to the assistance of soldiers' familes, which would mean the providing indirectly of war funds and pensions by the people of a neutral State.

Now as to the problem of the administration of the funds, the situation was complicated. On one side were the four allied States, each with its own Army and its own Red Cross; on the other side was Turkey with its Red Crescent.

Until the American Red Cross can secure the absolutely necessary Two Million Dollar Endowment Fund, all such relief will present difficult problems, and the solution will never be entirely satisfactory. The small contingent fund was too low to permit any question of the consideration of organizing and equipping relief detachments as European Societies have done. Such detachments would not be sent to one State and not to the others, and the cost of transportation and the time involved are also to be met. The best that could be done was to transmit funds to the Red Cross Societies of the respective States.

Remember this, the Red Cross does not know the race nor the creed of the wounded man, and therefore, save where special designated contributions were received, its funds were forwarded according to the needs.

Had we been able to foretell what funds we would receive, or had we had an income from an adequate endowment fund, the Officers of the Red Cross believe we could have been of much more valuable assistance to the sick and wounded and to our sister Societies in the belligerent States, if we could have sent detachments of physicians, nurses and assistants, with equipment, to the hospitals of the Near East. Just this kind of assistance was most needed. Money helped, but the sending of our own well trained and efficient personnel with the greatly needed hospital supplies would have been by far the most satisfactory solution of this problem of relief, both at home and

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abroad. The Red Cross of Germany, Russia and some of the other States, have sent full hospital personnel and equipment, including portable barracks for the buildings, and most of the other Societies of Europe have provided a certain number of trained personnel. These older, wealthier, and more experienced Societies than ours have learned this is the best solution of the problem of International relief in war.

The American Red Cross realizes keenly its responsibility as regards the wisest and most efficient use of the funds entrusted to it, and as far as possible the administration of such funds should remain in its own hands subject to its control and the audit of the War Department. When the American Red Cross has been provided by endowment with an income that will permit it to undertake its international assistance in this safe, sensible and practical form, this problem of international assistance in time of war or disaster as well as many others, can be far more satisfactorily solved.

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RELIEF WORK FOLLOWING THE WRECK OF THE "TITANIC"

BY W. FRANK PERSONS.

(Read at the Annual Meeting, December 11, 1912.)

THE dramatic nature of this appalling disaster arrested the attention and stirred the sympathies of the entire world. Committees were organized to collect relief funds in many cities here and abroad. A situation was presented full of unusual features and difficulties. It became necessary to arrange for exchange of information and for cooperation between many different committees operating in places widely separated. Such arrangements were necessary not only to avoid duplication of effort and to assure the equitable distribution of relief funds, but also to make certain that the needs of all entitled to relief, whether survivors or dependent relatives of those who perished, and whether in need merely of temporary or of permanent relief, should get suitable assistance in every instance from appropriate sources, and without avoidable delay. In America these duties developed upon the Red Cross Emergency Relief Committee of the Charity Organization Society of the City of New York, as did also the main responsibility for administering the funds available for other than temporary relief of survivors.

The largest funds were collected in London and Southampton. These combined funds have amounted to about $2,250,000, the English public being deeply impressed by the calamity which fell upon the families of members of the crew who perished. In the United States, naturally, contributions were intended particularly for surviving Americans; for relatives, resident in this country, of those who had perished; and for surviving immigrants intending to make their homes here.

In New York City three public subscriptions were opened: one by Mayor Gaynor, who invited the Red Cross Emergency Relief Committee to administer this fund, another by the Women's Relief Committee, a voluntary organization of which Mrs. Nelson H. Henry was chairman; and the third by the New York *American*. Mayors of other American cities raised funds, which were sent to Mayor Gaynor and added to the fund entrusted to the Red Cross Emergency Relief Committe, or were used for the benefit of families residing in the locality where the funds were raised. The Red Cross Emergency Relief Committee has had knowledge of the use of all such funds.

Members of the New York Stock Exchange expended through a committee which they organized, $10,624.44 for relief purposes, reporting to the Red Cross Committee the amount and the circumstances surrounding each of these disbursements. A part of a fund of nearly $12,000 raised at a benefit performance at the Metropolitan Opera House was expended in part by the committee in charge for the the benefit of families of the musicians on the *Titanic;* the balance of nine thousand dollars was entrusted to this committee, "to relieve the suffering and distress of the families of those who died on the *Titanic*." This money has been used as intended, one thousand dollars being given to each of nine dependent families who have received, or will receive, gifts from other sources sufficient to carry out an appropriate plan for their permanent relief. The fund of $60,000 raised by the New York *American* has been disbursed with full knowledge of all that has been done by other relief committees, and full information has been furnished to those representing this newspaper to that end.

The needs of the survivors of the disaster who arrived in New York City on April 18th, on the steamship *Carpathia* were the first to receive attention. The

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Women's Relief Committee, efficiently organized to meet this temporary situation, had collected ample funds, amounting to $37,000. Its members arranged for temporary shelter, medical attention, clothing, transportation for the survivors in need of such assistance, and with admirable discrimination made disbursements to them in proportion to their needs, sufficient in each instance to provide at least one month's support for the individual or family concerned. This committee completed its work and published its report within five weeks. From the beginning there was constant cooperation between the Women's Relief Committee and the Red Cross Committee, with mutually helpful interchange of information.

The Red Cross Emergency Relief Committee very promptly by cable reached an understanding with those in charge of the English funds, having the assistance of Ambassador Reid and The Lord Mayor of London. It was decided that this American committee should deal with the needs of all claimants resident in North and South America, including the immigrants and other survivors intending to remain here, while the English funds should be available for sufferers in other parts of the world. Constant communication between the Red Cross Committee and the central English committee has been necessary, particularly in making plans for those divided families who have dependent relatives both here and abroad.

On Thursday afternoon, April 18th, preceding the arrival of the *Carpathia*, the Red Cross Emergency Relief Committee of the Charity Organization Society met, and, as the by-laws of the Society provide, added to its membership for its work on this occasion, representatives of the Women's Relief Committee and of other organizations, including the Commissioner of Immigration, Hon. William Williams. W. Frank Persons was appointed secretary of this committee and the director of its relief work. An advisory committee was organized to confer with the director of the Red Cross Committee in reaching decisions concerning individual cases.

The Director and other representatives of the Red Cross Committee were present when the *Carpathia* landed its passengers. The office of the committee was opened on the following morning, equipped with telephone service, printed stationery, the necesary blank forms and record cards, and with a staff of visitors and clerks supplied by the Charity Organization Society and other similar societies. Within two days substantially all the survivors of the third cabin passengers and many of the second cabin passengers had been visited and interviewed in their places of temporary shelter or at the committee's office, so that very early necessary information was accurately obtained concerning their names and addresses, their physical condition, and their losses of property and of relatives. This was exceedingly important as a foundation for the further work of the committee, because comparatively few of the third cabin passengers remained in New York City, but were sent on to their destination as soon as word was received from relatives, or they were in condition to travel. The voluminous correspondence which has been necessary to determine the actual circumstances and needs of these survivors has been much more satisfactory and conclusive than would have been possible without this personal contact with them. The work of the committee has not, of course, been limited to survivors and their relatives. Relief has been given from its funds in almost as many instances to the needy families of those who perished.

The fund of $161,600.95 entrusted to the Red Cross Emergency Relief Committe was accumulated as follows: $29,787.84 by contributions made directly to its Treasurer, and $131,813.11 by gifts received through the office of Mayor Gaynor. All of this money has been needed. It has been expended with primary regard to suitable plans for the rehabilitation or permanent help of each beneficiary. Temporary needs have not been overlooked and full account has been taken of the substantial assistance immediately given from other funds to more than half of the individuals and families known to the Red Cross Emergency Relief Committee. The committee has endeavored to secure full information concerning the circumstances of each of those entitled to its consideration; carefully and justly to take into ac-

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THE "OLYMPIC," SISTER SHIP OF THE "TITANIC"

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count the needs and the losses sustained by each of them, as well as their resources remaining and the help received from other relief funds; and not only to distribute its fund equitably, but under such conditions and with such continuing oversight of the families concerned as will accomplish the largest amount of permanent help. In this part of its work the committee has had the invaluable assistance of charity organization societies and other experienced agencies engaged in social work throughout this country.

The committee was able to prosecute its work so rapidly and satisfactorily that within six weeks it had appropriated definitely, for the known needs of particular individuals and families, sums aggregating nearly $100,000. Of this sum, about $60,000 had already been disbursed, the remainder being intended for pension payments, arrangements for which were in progress. At the present time plans have been made for the use of practically all the committee's fund.

The beneficiaries of the fund of this committee, for the purposes of this statement, may be placed in four groups. The first group comprises 109 families whose principal loss was the support of husbands or other relatives who pershied in the wreck. Widows alone comprise 78 of this class, of whom nearly all lost their husbands in this disaster. Considerably more than half of the entire fund will be needed for the individuals and families in this group. The second group comprises fifty-one families, whose main loss, so far as the means of support is concerned, was a property loss. This, in many instances, was so serious as to leave them quite helpless. The committee has been in touch with 168 persons, not families, whose loss of property only, though not very large in any case, was serious in its consequences. In this and in other groups many individuals suffered severe physical injury from accident and exposure.

The whole number of records opened by the committee is 488—including the 328 mentioned in the three groups named above, 23 still under investigation, and 137 not entitled to assistance from its funds. In some instances the records in this group of 137 represent impostors, but it includes 105 who are entitled to relief from the English funds, and a few who have not applied for money but have received help of some other kind from the Red Cross Committee.

One of the most fitting and helpful services rendered by the committee was the sending of a representative to Halifax to assist on behalf of its beneficiaries in the identification and the reclaiming for relatives, of bodies recovered from the sea. The suspense and anxiety of these relatives were most distressing, and the confidence they reposed in this committee and its representative, whom they felt had more than official regard for their interests, was extraordinary. The representative chosen for this service discharged it in such manner as to win the special commendation of the officials of the White Star Line, to whom he rendered invaluable assistance in systematizing the descriptions of bodies recovered and the records of identifications, shipments and burials.

The present task of the Red Cross Emergency Relief Committee cannot be completed until the English committees have made final decisions concerning their distribution of funds, but its own investigations and plans are being rapidly brought to a close. A full report will be published as soon as the disbursement of its funds has been accomplished.

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WEST VIRGINIA FLOOD RELIEF

BY JAMES F. JACKSON, *Special Red Cross Representative.*

(Read at the Annual Meeting, December 11, 1912.)

ON the evening of Monday, September 2, 1912, Labor Day, the Cleveland Associated Charities, an Institutional Member of the American Red Cross, heard of the floods in West Virginia during the preceding night and immediately wired Governor Glasscock as follows:

"In behalf of National Red Cross respectfully ask if recent floods have caused distress in your State requiring Red Cross aid either in collection or distribution of aid. If outside aid necessary I will take first train for point you designate to me.

JAMES F. JACKSON."

On Wednesday, September 4th, a reply was received from the Governor advising that recent floods had caused distress at Colliers, in the Pan-handle of West Virginia and requesting us to get in communication with the Chairman of the committee who had been active in relief work at Colliers.

By the first train the Director of the Cleveland Associated Charities went to Wellsburg, W. Va., near Colliers, where he arrived just before midnight, only to find thaat every room in the one hotel was occupied. It was, therefore, very simple to comply with the Governor's request and call upon the local Chairman early Thursday morning.

He was advised that the Red Cross had requested me to look over the situation with reference to being of use. Being asked if he knew about the Red Cross, the Chairman replied, "Yes every December I buy $25 worth of their stamps." He went on to say that the immediate demands had been met, a local organization had been effected, and the financial assistance of the Red Cross would be appreciated in such amount as should be necessary to supplement the gifts from surrounding towns.

The Chairman was advised that the Red Cross representative then had no funds; what the Red Cross had was experience, which it would be glad to place at the disposal of the local people, and, if necessary, to co-operate with them in securing special funds for relief.

Thereupon, we went to Colliers, the chief sufferer from the flood. Colliers is a railroad town of 600 inhabitants, located in a beautiful valley, along the banks of Harmon's Creek. As we passed the crest of the bluffs, we saw at the bottom of the valley a very little stream innocently wending its way toward the great river. But along its banks for miles were the evidences of ruin and desolation.

On descending to the main village street, we crossed a bridge over a minute tributary. We were told that the flood had wedged a building across the floor of this bridge, thus indicating the height to which the water had risen. This bridge was in a relatively high part of the village and gave the first suggestion that everybody in the village had suffered. Such was the fact, everyone suffered in some way. Every church and every store had been seriously flooded.

The water had not come down as a wall, as was the case at Johnstown, but it was the result of a cloudburst up the stream, and the rapidity of its rise was indicated by the fact that eight lives were lost. This was a spite of the warning given by a locomotive which was run up and down the track tooting vigorously when the danger point approached. Many others escaped with difficulty—one family, which had sought safety in their attic, got away by breaking through the roof.

The power of the torrent was indicated by the fact that eight houses were swept away; many others wrecked, and many more seriously damaged. It was further indicated by the more than one million dollars damage done to the Pennsylvania Railway tracks within a few miles along the creek valley.

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To avoid the use of bridges, on its right of way, the Pennsylvania Company, a few years ago, cut a channel through which the stream could follow a direct course, but the water tore through the enbankment, seeking its old channel across the road and back again, thus ripping up the well built four-track road in two places. Elsewhere the road-bed was undermined. In yet other places the original location of houses is now the channel of the stream.

Not only was there loss of life and much loss of property but the inhabitants were bereft of the necessities of life, and all were utterly bewildered. Steubenville, Wellsburg and Follansbee came immediately to the rescue with an adequate suppy of provisions and clothing, and they accomplished it on a holiday, i. e., on Labor Day, following the midnight disaster.

Upon our arrival there was a local committee in Colliers and other committees in each of the three above named towns. The Odd Fellows had opened their building as a supply store the first day after the flood. Everyone was taking from the stock, what he wished, returning as often as he chose. The committee were advised by the Red Cross representative that a large amount of assisstance should be secured from the public, but that this could not be had if these lax methods of distribution were continued. The problem of distributing the emergency relief, of sanitation, and of re-establishment were also pointed out. After various consultations, it was agreed to request the Red Cross to assume charge of all relief work.

Experienced assistants were borrowed, Miss Eva B. Sage from the Cleveland Associated Charities, and Secretary Albert E. Sinks of the Wheeling Associated Charities. When the Red Cross representatives reported the following day, to begin their active work, they found a local rival faction claiming authority over the supply store. We immediately unfurled the Red Cross flag and assumed control. Then all parties were satisfied, each tendered his assistance to the Red Cross, and the use of this organization was conceded in that community.

Three lines of activity were immediately undertaken. Temporary or emergent relief, sanitation, and assistance in permanent relief or rehabilitation.

The seriousness of the situation is indicated by the fact that the only food supplies were in the Red Cross store. Women going about dressed in men's overalls, indicated the need for clothing. Fortunately, there was no fuel problem, and shelter was obtained by crowding the refugees into homes that were least affected. One home held seventeen people, representing five generations of the same family. The situation was soon somewhat relieved by the use of the second stories of houses which had been in the sweep of the flood, for the waters receded almost as fast as they rose.

The emergency relief, under way when we arrived, was continued until the local merchants were able to resume business. Then the emergency supply store was closed, and the remaining stock was placed among the sufferers.

Sanitary relief was urgent because mud and silt, laden with decaying animal and vegetable matter, lay inches deep in the houses, churches and stores, as well as on the ground. The weather was hot, and contagion, threatening more serious consequences than the flood, seemed imminent. Sanitary measures were pushed vigorously. County officials co-operated in fine spirit, and the prevention of typhoid or other infectious disease surprised the medical men. men.

Coordinate with the prosecution of emergent relief and sanitary measures, the Red Cross took a so-called "census" of the condition of everyone in Colliers. We began the first day, using the regular Red Cross record cards. Everybody was listed, whether in need or no, so as to avoid any appearance of discrimination and to insure the answers from any who, for pride or otherwise, might object to giving the necessary information. This census showed one hundred and twelve households as sufferers at Colliers and at Holliday's Cove, lower down the creek.

Substantially all of these one hundred and twelve households benefited by the emergent and sanitary relief. However, only fifty received money to apply on their re-establishment, because the funds for that purpose amounted only to $2,560.

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The apportionment being small, payments were made in cash. There should have been about $15,000 available for re-establishment. One of our first moves was to wire the Governor, stating the extent of the disaster and requesting him to appeal for gifts from the people of West Virginia. This message was signed by the Senator from that District, the Secretary of the Wellsburg Relief Committee, and the Red Cross representative. The Governor's appeal, unfortunately delayed, was issued five days later. Because of this delay public interest had subsided and the response was disappointing. Wellsburg, Follansbee and Wheeling donated about $3,000 in cash, of which $2,000 was available for re-establishing homes, and the Red Cross added $1,000 from its contingent fund.

The necessity of the Red Cross endowment is well illustrated by the imperative need of the $1,000 and more expended in the relief of these flood sufferers. This flood is not to be compared with the great disasters whose sufferers have been succored by this organization. The flooded territory was not extensive; the number of people involved was not great; but it was as serious to those who lost their dear ones or their property as if their kin had gone down with the *Titanic*, or their property had been lost with that of thousands of others in a flood of the Father of Waters. Relatively the relief was not as generous in the little disaster as it was in the great disasters.

The disaster at Colliers was so sudden, severe and general that the normally independent people were dazed. The prompt beginning, in a confident and orderly way, of the relief and sanitary measures, and of the "census" of families and their losses, gave the sufferers confidence and courage to dig the mud from their homes and to re-establish themselves. Moreover, the gratitude of the people for our friendliness and our application of aggressive policies was genuine. That, and the knowledge of having aided, encouraged and inspired a distressed people, are the acme of reward to workers in any effective philanthropy.

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ACTIVITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CHAPTER

BY MRS. THEODORA NORTH MCLAUGHLIN, *Secretary.*

(Read at the Annual Meeting, December 11, 1912.)

THE District of Columbia Chapter, American Red Cross, has confined its activities the past year to strengthening and broadening its regular work, rather than taking up any new activities.

The various appeals issued for funds for relief work were responded to, though not as generously as we hoped for, still the responses showed an appreciation of the needs of our suffering fellow-men.

The first appeal was issued in February for funds for the starving Chinese, in April another appeal was issued for the same cause, and $800 was contributed.

From the appeal for funds for the Mississippi Flood sufferers we received $115.

Five dollars was contributed, without an appeal, for the *Titanic* Fund.

From the appeal issued November 11th for funds for the Balkan War Relief we have received $1,853.55. Sixty-six dollars of this was designated for the Turkish soldiers and $85 for Grecian soldiers.

The District of Columbia nurses have been called upon for public service several times the past year. During the Ninth International Red Cross Conference, nurses were on duty at every session.

At the unveiling of the Columbus Monument, in June, four nurses were on duty at the Union Station and ten at the relief stations in the White Lot.

We have 106 nurses enrolled in the District of Columbia Nurses Service Committee.

First Aid Classes—In co-operation with the Women's Clinic, lectures are given each week before the parents and pupils in the public schools. These lectures are on first aid, sex-hygiene, contagious diseases, sanitation, etc.

Under the general direction of Major Charles Lynch, and the immediate direction of Dr. Wm. P. Reeves, a squad of police and firemen were drilled in first aid and participated in the competitive drill with the police and firemen from other cities, held during the Ninth International Red Cross Conference.

In the First Aid Relief Stations remarkable work has been accomplished, especially is this so in the relief stations in the Census Bureau and Treasury Department.

While the work of the thirteenth census was at its height three relief stations were maintained there, one in Annex No. 1, another in Annex No. 2, and the third in the main building.

Since the reduction in the census working force, one first aid room has been found to be sufficient; this one is equipped with four hospital cots, several reclining chairs, a first aid cabinet and sanitary wash-stands.

During the year just past, 800 clerks were given first aid treatment. Since the opening of this room two years ago 4,057 clerks have received treatment there.

At the Treasury Department the relief room is about the same in size and equipment as the one at the Census. At both of these First Aid Relief rooms nurses are on duty each day from 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

Relative to the Treasury Department room I'll quote from the report sent by the chief clerk to our annual meeting. "There are two nurses in charge. Five doctors, who are employed in the Treasury in clerical capacities, give their services when ever called upon.

"Over 700 patients registered as receiving treatment the past year, a great many have refused to register, so the 700 is not a complete record of all who were treated for various ailments during the year." The reports of the relief given in the

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Relief Station in Pierce Mill, Rock Creek Park, the Jail, General Land Office, and the Southern Railway Station, show their need and usefulness. A Relief Station will soon be opened in Potomac Park.

The Christmas Seal—The money received from the sale of the Christmas seals is used to maintain the Day Camp, which is by far the most important work undertaken by the District of Columbia Chapter. The sale of these seals is under a committee composed of Mrs. W. J. Boardman, Mrs. Wm. H. Bayly and Mrs. T. N. McLaughlin.

The Chamber of Commerce most kindly extends to us the use of their rooms for the Christmas Seal Headquarters. One member of the committee is to be found there every morning from Thanksgiving until Christmas. The seals are sold in the Post Office and most of the large department stores by young ladiess, who volunteer their services part of one day each week that the sale continues. While the work is hard we have many willing helpers, and many amusing occurrences, and pathetic ones, too. For instance, what would you do, if you were selling seals and an elderly woman came up to you and in all innocence said "I heard those seals were sold to cure consumption, won't you tell me how to use them?" And again we have a ragged newsboy putting down two pennies and pointing to the seals saying, "My sister's got consumption, give me two of them."

Last year we sold 280,000 seals. From the proceeds the Day Camp was maintained and improved, new toilets were built and running water put in the kitchen.

The Camp is open in April and continues open until November. The past season 46 children and 22 adults were admitted to the camp. Of the children 24 were white and 22 colored.

At the opening of the schools in September, 16 of these children were improved to such an extent that they returned to school.

Twice a week each patient is weighed. The average gain in weight of the children the past season was two pounds.

The car fare of every patient is paid to and from the camp. Upon their arrival there at 9 a. m., their temperature is taken and then they have a lunch of bread and milk, eggs too, if advisable. The children play, not too strenuously, until eleven o'clock when the quiet hour comes, and they must rest until noon. Then a hot dinner is served, this consists of meat, vegetables, and a wholesome dessert. None but the best meat, butter, eggs, and milk are used.

After dinner another hour's compulsory rest is taken, this time is usually occupied in teaching the girls sewing and the boys light carpentry work. The boys usually mend the broken chairs and cots used at the camp. A teacher is employed to teach or simply amuse the children by telling them stories or reading to them during the rest periods.

Employed besides the teacher, are a nurse, a housekeeper, and a cook. Also one-half the salary is paid each month of an instructive visiting nurse, who visits the patients in their homes and teaches them how to continue the treatment commenced at the camp.

Every other day a physician visits the camp and examines each patient. He directs the giving of all necessary medicines and keeps in close touch with the progress of each patient.

Several of the men patients sleep at night in the tents at the camp. The past season 3,494 dinners were served, 6,988 lunches, 1,527 gallons of milk and 16,000 eggs were used. Over 9,000 car tickets were furnished to the patients.

The total amount of money expended by the District of Columbia Chapter the past year for relief work and anti-tuberculosis work was $5,716.72.

Fifty-five annual members, eight life members and three sustaining members were enrolled the past year.

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FINANCIAL REPORT

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

For the year ending December 31, 1912.

TREASURER'S BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1912.

Dr.

Cash—			
In hands of Treasurer			$103,968.00
In hands of Fiscal Officers, as follows			51,597.23
E. P. Bicknell		$1,597.23	
J. J. Gannon		35,000.00	
R. W. Millsaps		10,000.00	
C. R. Byrnes		5,000.00	
		$51,597.23	
			$155,565.23

Cr.

Funds—			
General Fund	Treasurer	$25,125.67	
	E. P. Bicknell	597.23	
			$25,722.90
Contingent Relief Fund	Treasurer	11,845.74	
	E. P. Bicknell	1,000.00	
			12,845.74
Chinese Famine Fund	Treasurer		21,638.41
Titanic Fund	Treasurer		543.75
Washington Place Factory Fire	Treasurer		19,048.16
Mississippi River Flood	Treasurer	18,440.66	
	R. W. Millsaps	10,000.00	
	J. J. Gannon	35,000.00	
	C. R. Byrnes	5,000.00	
			68,440.66
Rural Nursing Service	Treasurer		5,564.13
Balkan War Relief	Treasurer		1,761.48
Endowment Fund	Treasurer		0.00
			$155,565.23

GENERAL FUND ACCOUNT.

The credit balance in this fund on January 1, 1912, was		$12,753.56
The credits to this fund during the year were as follows:		
General—		
Annual membership dues and subscriptions to the BULLETIN	$7,247.62	
Sustaining Membership dues	630.00	
Contributions	5,853.55	
Advertisements in BULLETIN	56.25	

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Interest from bank balances	1,704.85		
Interest from securities	715.00		
Income from Endowment Fund	42,883.41		
Income from The William Howard Taft Special Endowment	50.00		
Christmas Seals, 1910	74.40		
Christmas Seals, 1911	42,445.51		
Christmas Seals, 1912	18.00		
Ninth International Conference, 1912	5,867.83		
Hospital Supplies for Red Crescent Society of Turkey	826.61		
Empress Marie Feodorovna Prize Competition	1,010.10		
Freight and expressage	4.98		
Office supplies	.72		
Medals, badges, buttons	26.00		
Postage and contingent cash, office expenses	23.98		
Miscellaneous	394.16		
		$109,832.97	
First Aid Department—			
First Aid supplies	$8,772.15		
Contributions	500.00		
Travel and transportation of persons	.15		
		$9,272.30	
Nursing Service—			
Contributions	$250.00		
		$250.00	
New York Office—			
Telegraph and Telephone	$8.56		
		$8.56	
Total credits during 1912			$119,363.83
Making a total of			$132,117.39

The debits to this fund during the year were as follows:

General—		
Salaries	$10,200.00	
Clerical services	4,447.02	
Travel and transportation of persons	1,025.92	
Freight and expressage	71.54	
Telegraph and telephone	943.97	
Printing, engraving, lithographing, binding	991.99	
Stationery	728.30	
Office supplies	179.59	
Furniture and fixtures	276.48	
Rent	480.00	
Medals, badges, buttons	274.53	

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BULLETIN	4,010.31	
Interest earned on San Francisco funds, Sept. 25, 1911, to Dec. 31, 1911, remitted to San Francisco	496.11	
Postage and contingent office expenses	1,305.18	
Trustees Endowment Fund expense	141.65	
Ninth International Conference, 1912	15,147.03	
Christmas Seals, 1910	37.20	
Christmas Seals, 1911	15,554.55	
Christmas Seals, 1912	18,863.97	
Hospital supplies for Red Crescent Society of Turkey	826.61	
Empress Marie Feodorovna Prize Competition	1,010.10	
Red Cross Exhibit at National Museum	65.60	
Transferred to other funds	143.14	
Miscellaneous	974.16	
		$78,194.95
First Aid Department—		
Salaries	$6,648.11	
Clerical services	1,335.73	
Travel and transportation of persons	3,154.19	
Freight and expressage	221.83	
Telegraph and telephone	51.29	
Printing, engraving, lithographing, binding	669.54	
Stationery	131.21	
Office supplies	125.73	
Furniture and fixtures	55.00	
Rent	196.50	
Medals, badges, buttons	142.98	
Postage and contingent office expenses	300.00	
Prizes for efficiency among trainmen	50.00	
Prizes for best example of application of First Aid principles	100.00	
First Aid supplies	8,539.75	
Maintenance First Aid Car, No. 1	74.06	
Maintenance First Aid Car, No 2	13.80	
Equipment First Aid Car, No. 2	29.45	
Cook First Aid Car, No. 1	546.67	
Cook First Aid Car, No. 2	576.65	
Miscellaneous	181.13	
		$23,143.62
Nursing Service—		
Salaries	$200.00	
Clerical services	861.16	

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Travel and transportation of persons	77.85		
Freight and expressage	33.83		
Telegraph and telephone	15.98		
Printing, engraving, lithographing, binding	142.53		
Stationery	163.36		
Office supplies	17.16		
Furniture and fixtures	81.20		
Rent	300.00		
Medals, badges, buttons	398.32		
Postage and contingent office expenses	320.57		
Miscellaneous	2.00		
		$2,613.96	
New York Office—			
Salaries	$366.66		
Clerical services	1,157.00		
Telegraph and telephone	34.10		
Furniture and fixtures	27.00		
Rent	373.68		
Postage and contingent office expenses	400.00		
Miscellaneous	83.52		
		$2,441.96	
Total debits during 1912			$106,394.49

The balance in this fund Dec. 31, 1912, as follows:

In hands of Treasurer	$25,125.67	
In hands of Fiscal Officers	597.23	
		$25,722.90

CONTINGENT RELIEF FUND ACCOUNT.

The credit balance in this fund on January 1, 1912, was		$21,461.56
The credits to this fund during the year were as follows:		
Contributions	$411.22	
Transferred from Italian Earthquake Relief	4,377.25	
Transferred from Paris Flood Relief	57.97	
Transferred from Mississippi River Flood Relief as reimbursement	21,557.90	
Refundment	1,559.00	
Miscellaneous	136.29	
Total credits		$28,099.63
Total		$49,561.19

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The debits to this fund during the year were as follows:

Suffering in Nicaragua		$2,000.00
Persian Relief		1,500.00
Turkey Earthquake Relief		500.00
Mississippi River Flood Relief operations		21,557.90
Mine Disaster, McCurtain, Okla.		500.00
Mine Sufferers, Jed, W. Va.		500.00
Flood Sufferers, Colliers, W. Va.		1,000.00
Expenses account Briceville Disaster		43.52
Relief in Syria		200.00
Philippine Disaster Relief		50.00
Balkan War Relief—		
Montenegro	$1,000.00	
Turkey	1,000.00	
Greece	1,000.00	
Servia	1,000.00	
Bulgaria	1,000.00	
		5,000.00
Relief incident to Mexican insurrection		3,854.55
Miscellaneous		9.48
Total debits		$36,715.45

The balance in this fund Dec. 31, 1912, as follows:

In hands of Treasurer	$11,845.74	
In hands of Fiscal Officers	1,000.00	
		$12,845.74

CHINESE FAMINE RELIEF ACCOUNT.

The credit balance in this fund on Jan. 1, 1912, was	$6,438.20	
The credits to this fund during the year were as follows:		
Contributions	191,500.21	
		$197,938.41
The debits to this fund during the year were as follows:		
Relief	$169,000.00	
Salary and expenses of C. D. Jameson, Civil engineer, employed by Red Cross in China	7,300.00	
		$176,300.00
Leaving a balance in this fund Dec. 31, 1912, of		$21,638.41

AUSTIN, PA., DISASTER ACCOUNT.

The credits to this fund during the year were as follows:	
Transferred from General Fund	$143.14
The debits to this fund during the year were as follows:	
Relief	$143.14

Leaving no balance in this fund Dec. 31, 1912.

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BRICEVILLE, TENN., DISASTER ACCOUNT.

The credit balance in this fund on Jan. 1, 1912, was	$10.00
There were no credits to this fund during the year.	
The debits to this fund during the year were as follows:	
Relief	$10.00

Leaving no balance in this fund Dec. 31, 1912.

ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE RELIEF ACCOUNT.

The credits to this fund during the year were as follows:	
Contributions	$4,377.25
The debits to this fund during the year were as follows:	
Transferred to Contingent Relief Fund	$4,377.25

Leaving no balance in this fund Dec. 31, 1912.

PARIS FLOOD RELIEF ACCOUNT.

The credits to this fund during the year were as follows:	
Contributions	$57.97
The debits to this fund during the year were as follows:	
Transferred to Contingent Relief Fund	$57.97

Leaving no balance in this fund Dec. 31, 1912.

TITANIC WRECK ACCOUNT.

(See also supplement to the Treasurer's Report on page 84.)

The credits to this fund during the year were as follows:	
Contributions	$543.75
There were no debits to this fund during the year.	
Leaving a balance in this fund Dec. 31, 1912, of	$543.75

WASHINGTON PLACE FACTORY FIRE ACCOUNT.

(See also supplement to the Treasurer's Report on page 84.)

The credits to this fund during the year were as follows:		
Received from Jacob H. Schiff, Assistant Treasurer, balance of funds amounting to		$19,348.16
The debits to this fund during the year were as follows:		
Relief		300.00
Leaving a balance in this fund Dec. 31, 1912, of		$19,048.16

MISSISSIPPI RIVER FLOOD ACCOUNT.

The credits to this fund during the year were as follows:

Contributions	$92,067.63	
Miscellaneous	9.48	
Total credits		$92,077.11

The debits to this fund during the year were as follows:

Relief, direct payments from this fund	$2,078.55

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Relief, reimbursement to contingent Relief Fund for payments made on account of this fund.....	21,557.90		
Total for relief.....		$23,636.45	
Total debits			$23,636.45
The balance in this fund Dec. 31, 1912, as follows:			
In hands of Treasurer.....		$18,440.66	
In hands of Fiscal Officers.....		50,000.00	
			$68,440.66

When the accounts of the fiscal officers to whom the advances have been made are received, and the expenditures are stated, the amount of the payments for relief operations will be greatly increased.

RURAL NURSING SERVICE.

The credits to this fund during the year were as follows:			
Contributions			$6,000.00
The debits to this fund during the year were as follows:			
Salaries		$333.32	
Travel and transportation of persons.....		102.55	
Total debits			$435.87
Leaving a balance in this fund Dec. 31, 1912, of...			$5,564.13

BALKAN WAR RELIEF ACCOUNT.

The credits to this fund during the year were as follows:			
Contributions—			
For Greece	$11,237.25		
Servia	1,611.18		
Bulgaria	3,520.68		
Turkey	956.80		
The Balkan Allies	354.00		
General use	35,130.62		
Montenegro	73.00		
		$52,883.53	
Proceeds Kinemacolor Exhibition.....		1,009.55	
Total credits			$53,893.08
The debits to this fund during the year were as follows:			
Relief—			
For Greece	$13,406.60		
Servia	10,500.00		
Bulgaria	13,000.00		
Turkey	11,125.00		

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Montenegro	2,600.00	
Succor of prisoners	1,500.00	
		$52,131.60
Total debits		$52,131.60
Leaving a balance in this fund Dec. 31, 1912, of..		$1,761.48

NOTE: By special agreement the Treasurer of the New York County Red Cross Chapter forwarded direct to Turkey $18,500 in addition to the above-stated amount.

ENDOWMENT FUND ACCOUNT.

The credits to this fund during the year were as follows:

Contributions	$26,992.73	
Life Membership dues	425.00	
Total credits		$27,417.73

The debits to this fund during the year were as follows:

Transferred to Trustees of the Endowment Fund.....	$27,417.73

Leaving no balance in this account Dec. 31,1912.

CASH ACCOUNT.

Treasurer.

Balance in hands of Treasurer, January 1, 1912, was.....	$39,663.32
Receipts and repayments of unexpended advances to fiscal officers, as per schedule	517,105.00
Making a total of.....	$556,768.32
Payments and advances to fiscal officers, as per schedule.....	452,800.32
Leaving a balance in the Treasurer's hands of.....	$103,968.00

The cash balance of the Treasurer is on deposit in the Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C.

Fiscal Officers.

Balance in hands of fiscal officers, January 1, 1912, was.....	$1,000.00
Advances made by Treasurer and charged against fiscal officers....	70,653.64
Making a total of.....	$71,653.64
Exenditures made by fiscal officers, and repayments to the Treasurer of unexpended advances.....	20,056.41
Leaving a balance in the hands of fiscal officers of..	$51,597.23

Total balance of cash, Dec. 31, 1912, as follows:

In hands of Treasurer.....	$103,968.00	
In hands of fiscal officers.....	51,597.23	
		$155,656.23

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Summary of Financial Transactions by Fiscal Officers in the Field

Description.	*Balance Jan. 1, 1912.*	*Receipts.*	*Payments.*	*Balance Dec. 31, 1912.*
Minnesota Forest Fire Account—				
Kenneth Clark, Assistant Treasurer	$9,701.60	.....	.....	$9,701.60
Titanic Wreck Account—				
Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer New York County Chapter.	.....	$162,468.43	$125,000.00	37,468.43
Washington Place Factory Fire Account—				
Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer New York County Chapter.	34,707.18	2,140.98	36,748.16	100.00
Mississippi River Flood Account—				
R. W. Millsaps, Treasurer Mississippi Red Cross State Board.	.....	10,440.75	10,440.75	.....
Joseph T. Howell, Treasurer Tennessee Red Cross State Board.	.....	3,954.54	2,178.33	1,776.21
Walker Hill, Treasurer Missouri Red Cross State Board.	.....	10,446.74	1,311.71	9,135.03
John J. Gannon, Treasurer Louisiana Red Cross State Board.	.....	50,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Total	$44,408.78	$239,451.44	$200,678.95	$83,181.27

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THE TRUSTEES OF THE ENDOWMENT FUND

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

For the year ending December 31, 1912.

BALANCE SHEET

Close of December, 1912.

ASSETS.

Cash	$26,502.76
Bonds and stocks	797,205.58
	$823,708.34

FUNDS.

Endowment Fund (Capital)	Cash	$23,016.09	
	Securities	792,205.58	
			$815,221.67
Endowment Fund (Income)	Cash		3,225.00
The William Howard Taft Special Endowment (Capital)	Securities		5,000.00
The William Howard Taft Special Endowment (Income)	Cash		261.67
			$823,708.34

SCHEDULE.

RECEIPTS BY TREASURER.

Date.	*Description.*	*Account. Credited.*	*Amount.*
1912			
Jan. 17	Interest on balances in bank, American Security and Trust Company	End. Fd.—Income	$216.68
17	Interest on securities as follows: Kan. City Ter. Ry. bonds.. $800; Northern Pacific Ry. bonds. 50; Prov. Loan Soc. ctfs. 1,320; Union Pacific Ry. bonds... 40; West Shore R. R. bonds... 400	End. Fd.—Income	2,610.00
Feb. 15	Interest on securities, Metropolitan Club bond	End. Fd.—Income	11.25
Mar. 1	Interest on securities, New York City stock	End. Fd.—Income	8,075.00
2	Interest on securities, C. & O. Ry. bonds	End. Fd.—Income	1,687.50
Apr. 10	Interest on securities as follows: Northern Pacific Ry. bonds. $50; C., R. I. & P. Ry. bonds.. 1,000	End. Fd.—Income	1,050.00

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May 8	Interest on securities as follows:		
	Detroit Ter. & Tunnel bonds $1,125		
	New York City stock..... 2,100		
	———End. Fd.—Income		$3,225.00
June 8	American National Red Cross, transfer of funds .....Endowment Fund.		12,707.00
July 10	Interest on balances in bank, American Security and Trust Company.....End. Fd.—Income		475.96
29	Interest on securities as follows:		
	Oreg.-Wash. R. R. & Nav. bonds 300		
	Northern Pacific Ry. bonds. 50		
	Union Pacific Ry. bonds... 40		
	West Shore R. R. bonds... 400		
	Kan. City Ter. Ry. bonds. 800		
	Prov. Loan Soc. ctfs..... 1,170		
	———End. Fd.—Income		2,760.00
29	Interest on securities, Prov. Loan Soc. certificates .....W. H. Taft Special End.—Income..		150.00
Sept. 24	Interest on securities as follows:		
	Metropolitan Club bond. 11.25		
	C. & O. Ry bonds..... 1,687.50		
	New York City stock.. 8,075.00		
	———End. Fd.—Income		9,773.75
Oct. 14	Interest on securities as follows:		
	C., R. I. & P. Ry bonds 1,000.00		
	Northern Pac. Ry. bonds 50.00		
	———End. Fd.—Income		1,050.00
Nov. 15	Interest on securities as follows:		
	New York City stock... 2,100.00		
	Detroit Ter. & Tun. bonds 1,125.00		
	———End. Fd.—Income		3,225.00
Dec. 31	American National Red Cross, transfer of funds .....Endowment Fund.		14,710.73
	Total receipts		$61,717.87

SCHEDULE.

PAYMENTS BY TREASURER.

Date.	*Description.*	*Voucher.*	*Account.*	*Amount.*
1912				
Jan. 30	American Sec. & Trust Co., for the following:		End. Fd.—Capital	$25,125.00
			End. Fd.—Income	275.00
	$25,000 Detroit Terminal & Tunnel bonds—	9		
	Bonds cost. $25,125.00			
	Accd. int.. 275.00			
	$25,400.00			

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June 11	American Sec. & Trust Co., for the following:		End. Fd.—Capital	$13,743.75
			End. Fd.—Income	268.33
	$15,000 Oreg.-Wash. R. R. & Nav. Co. bonds—	10		
	Bonds cost. $13,743.75			
	Accd. int.. 268.33			
	$14,012.08			
July 16	American National Red Cross, partial interest earnings on principal of The William Howard Taft Special Endowment	11	W. H. Taft Special End.—Income .	50.00
Nov. 26	American National Red Cross, partial interest earnings on principal of the Endowment Fund	12	End. Fd.—Income	42,883.41
	Total payments			$82,345.49

ENDOWMENT FUND—CAPITAL.

Balance, January 1, 1912.....	Cash	$34,467.11	
	Securities ..	758,336.83	
			$792,803.94
Receipts.			
Cash, from American National Red Cross.....			27,417.73
Securities, as follows, received from purchase—			
$25,000 Detroit Terminal and Tunnel First Mortgage Fifty Year Gold Bonds, valued at		$25,125.00	
$15,000 Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, valued at.....		13,743.75	
			38,868.75
Disbursements.			$859,090.42
Expended, for purchase of securities, as follows.....			$38,868.75
$25,000 Detroit Terminal and Tunnel First Mortgage Fifty-Year Gold Bonds.....		$25,125.00	
$15,000 Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds		13,743.75	
		$38,868.75	
Transferred to The William Howard Taft Special Endowment	Securities		5,000.00
On hand, balance, December 31, 1912—			$43,868.75
	Cash	$23,016.09	
	Securities .	792,205.58	
			815,221.67
			$859,090.42

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ENDOWMENT FUND—INCOME.

Balance, January 1, 1912	$12,653.27
Receipts.	
Interest, received from securities	33,467.50
Interest, received from bank balances	692.64
	$46,813.41
Disbursements.	
Accrued interest on securities purchased	$543.33
Transferred to The William Howard Taft Special Endowment (income), being the amount of income earned and received on account of the principal of that fund	161.67
Transferred to American National Red Cross	42,883.41
	$43,588.41
On hand, balance, December 31, 1912—Cash	3,225.00
	$46,813.41

THE WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT SPECIAL ENDOWMENT—CAPITAL.

Receipts.	
Transferred from Endowment Fund—Capital.....Securities	$5,000.00
Disbursements.	
There were no disbursements from the principal of this fund.	
On hand, balance, December 31, 1912.....Securities	$5,000.00

THE WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT SPECIAL ENDOWMENT—INCOME.

Receipts.	
Transferred from Endowment Fund—Income	$161.67
Interest received from securities	150.00
	$311.67
Disbursements.	
Transferred to American National Red Cross	$50.00
On hand, balance, December 31, 1912—Cash	261.67
	$311.67

CASH.

Balance, on hand, January 1, 1912.	Endowment Fund—Principal.	$34,467.11
	Endowment Fund—Income.	12,653.27
		$47,120.38
Receipts.		
Capital accounts		$27,417.73
Income accounts		34,310.14
		$108,848.25

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Disbursements.

Capital accounts		$38,868.75
Income accounts		43,476.74
		$82,345.49
On hand, balance, December 31, 1912—		
Capital accounts	$23,016.09	
Income accounts	3,486.67	
		26,502.76
		$108,848.25

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SCHEDULE OF SECURITIES.

ENDOWMENT FUND.

Name.	*Par Value.*	*Book Value.*	*Market Value (Dec. 31)*	*Rate of Int.*	*Annual Interest.*
Corporate Stock, City of New York	$120,000	$109,219.70	$104,400.00	3½	$4,200.00
Corporate Stock, City of New York	380,000	385,031.88	380,950.00	4¼	16,150.00
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. General Mortgage Gold.	75,000	75,972.50	75,037.50	4½	3,375.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway. First and Refunding Mortgage.	50,000	44,731.25	43,500.00	4	2,000.00
Detroit Terminal and Tunnel. First Mortgage Fifty-Year Gold.	50,000	50,031.25	49,625.00	4½	2,250.00
Great Northern Iron Ore Properties. Certificates of Beneficial Interest.	.....	6,711.75	6,437.00	...	.....
Kansas City Terminal Railway. First Mortgage Gold.	40,000	39,359.75	38,700.00	4	1,600.00
Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C. First Mortgage.	500	500.00	425.00	4½	22.50
Northern Pacific Railway. Prior Lien Railway and Land Grant.	5,000	5,112.25	4,906.25	4	200.00
Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company. First and Refunding Mortgage.	15,000	13,743.75	13,650.00	4	600.00
Provident Loan Society of New York. Certificates of Contribution.	39,000	39,000.00	39,000.00	6	2,340.00
Union Pacific Railway. First Mortgage Railroad & Land Grant.	2,000	2,057.50	1,990.00	4	80.00
West Shore Railroad. Guaranteed First Mortgage.	20,000	20,734.00	19,650.00	4	800.00
Total	$796,500	$792,205.58	$780,270.75		$33,617.50
THE WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT SPECIAL ENDOWMENT.					
Provident Loan Society of New York	$5,000	$5,000.00	$5,000.00	6	$300.00
Grand total	$801,500	$797,205.58	$785,270.75		$33,917.50

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APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP
AND
SUBSCRIPTION TO THE AMERICAN RED CROSS BULLETIN

American Red Cross,
Washington, D. C.

Date.....

I hereby apply for membership in the American Red Cross, and inclose the sum of one dollar, fifty cents of which I wish to be applied to a year's subscription to the American Red Cross Bulletin, which you will please send to my address, and the remainder to the membership dues.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO AMERICAN RED CROSS

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Name.....

Address.....

.....

MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO AMERICAN RED CROSS

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THE AMERICAN RED CROSS BULLETIN is owned, edited, published and controlled by the American Red Cross—the official volunteer aid Society of the United States, chartered by Congressional Act "to furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies in time of war and to carry on a system of national and international relief in time of peace and to apply the same in mitigating the sufferings caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods and other great national calamities."

Since the reorganization of the Society in 1905, the Red Cross has administered in the relief of suffering over SIX MILLION DOLLARS of voluntary contributions of money and hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of donated supplies. The people's confidence in the Red Cross is, therefore, an established fact. The permanency of the organization itself and the extent of its usefulness to humanity are dependent upon a continuation of this confidence.

Advertisements are printed in the BULLETIN for the sole purpose of adding to the revenues of the Red Cross for its benevolent work.

Over ninety-five per cent of the subscribers to the BULLETIN are directly connected with the Red Cross organization and their interests as well as the interests of desirable advertisers will be protected by the rejection of any advertisement of doubtful character.

No advertisements of drugs or medicines will be published except such as are acceptable to the *Journal of the American Medical Association.*

Advertisers who desire to bring their products to the attention of a large number of trained nurses, physicians, superintendents of hospitals and training schools, Army and Navy medical officers, and thousands of men and women in every part of the country who are interested in the prevention and treatment of diseases and questions of sanitation and health are invited to consider THE AMERICAN RED CROSS BULLETIN in planning their advertising campaigns.

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STRENGTH AND CONSERVATISM in a bank are two of the most important things to be considered in selecting a depositary for your funds.

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The Carnahan Press

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See styles 666 and 373 in white at $3.00

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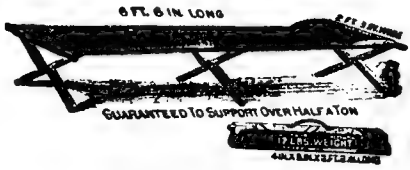
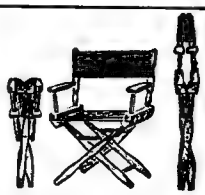


Gold Medal Camp Bed No. 1



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Gold Medal Camp Furniture Manufacturing Co.

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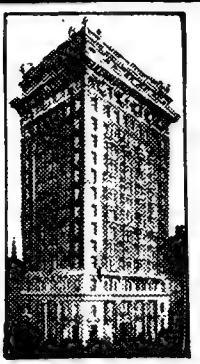

POSTAL LIFE BUILDING

45% of the first year's premium, on whole-life policies, is the average *Commission Dividend* paid to each POSTAL policyholder on entrance into the Company. Other companies would pay this sum to an *agent*—as *his commission.*

That's for the *first year*: in *subsequent* years *you* receive the *Renewal-Commissions* other companies pay their *agents,* namely 7½%, and you also receive an *Office-Expense Saving* of 2% making up the

Annual Dividend of **9½%** *Guaranteed in the policy*

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First: *Old-line legal-reserve insurance*—not fraternal or assessment.

Second: *Standard policy reserves,* now more than $10,000,000. *Insurance in force* more than $50,000,000.

Third: *Standard policy provisions,* approved by the State Insurance Department.

Fourth: Operates under *strict State requirements* and subject to the United States postal authorities.

Fifth: *High medical standards* in the selection of risks.

Sixth: *Policyholders' Health Bureau* arranges one free medical examination each year, if desired.

And the POSTAL pays the usual contingent dividends *besides*—ranging up to 20% of the annual premium, in the renewal years.

Such is the POSTAL way: it is open to *you.* Call at the Company's offices, if convenient, or *write now* and find out the exact sum it will pay *you* at *your* age —the *first year* and *every other.*

POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

The Only Non-Agency Company in America

WM R. MALONE, President
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See How Easy It Is

In writing simply say: *Mail me insurance-particulars for my age as per advertisement in the American Red Cross Bulletin*

In your letter be sure to give,
1. Your Occupation.
2. The Exact of your Birth.

No agent will be sent to visit you: the Postal Life employs no agents.

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1218-20-22 Chestnut Street

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Permit for Issuance may be obtained from Charles L. Magee, Sec'y, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

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The STORM Binder and Abdominal Supporter

Is Adapted to Use of Men, Women, Children and Babies

No Whalebones Light — **Elastic Yet Without Rubber Elastic Flexible** — **Durable** — **Washable as Underwear Comfortable**

The STORM BINDER may be used as a SPECIAL support in cases of prolapsed kidney, stomach, colon, relaxed sacro-iliac articulations & hernia; as a GENERAL support in pregnancy, obesity and general relaxation; as a POST-OPERATIVE Binder after operation upon the kidney, stomach, bladder, appendix and pelvic organs, & after plastic operations and conditions of irritable bladder to support the weight of the viscera

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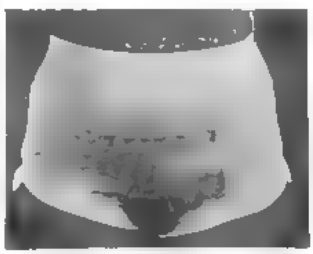

Woman's Belt Side-Front

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Northwestern University, Chicago

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The first part of this book reviews the underlying principles concerning the nutritive and other qualities of different kinds of foods, discusses briefly their relation to the digestive organs and traces the changes that food must undergo before it can be appropriated to the needs of the human system. This is followed by detailed consideration of the proper diet indicated for the various conditions of health and disease, each condition being taken up seriatum with concise, plain directions, and diet lists.

A descriptive circular with list of contents will be sent upon request.

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American Red Cross First Aid Text Books

AMERICAN RED CROSS TEXT BOOK ON FIRST AID AND RELIEF COLUMNS.
By Major Charles Lynch, Medical Corps, U. S. Army.

A comprehensive text book on first aid to the injured for the individual and for the organization. In this small book of 250 pages will be found everything on the subject of first aid which any student of that subject ought to know. Price $1 net.

AMERICAN RED CROSS ABRIDGED TEXT BOOK ON FIRST AID.
(Industrial Edition)
By Major Charles Lynch, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, and First Lieut. M. J. Shields, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. Army.

A small text book which treats of first aid subjects of interest to the worker in the industrial field. This book is intended for the railroad man, the miner, and the factory and workshop. All subjects not of interest to the worker in the industrial field have been excluded so it is not necessary for him to search here and there in a large book for subjects of interest. The ten chapters (175 pages) of this book are devoted to the Structure and Mechanics of the Body, First Aid Materials, General Directions for Rendering First Aid, Injuries in which the Skin is not Pierced or Broken, Injuries in which the Skin is Pierced or Broken, Injuries from the Local Effects of Heat, Cold and Electricity, Unconsciousness and Poisoning, the Carrying of Injured Persons, Industrial Accidents, and Organization of First Aid Instruction. Price 30 cents. Postage 3 cents.

This book may now be obtained in Italian, Lithuanian, Slovak and Polish. These translations sell for 30 cents each. Postage 3 cents.

The American Red Cross First Aid Box (School)

Contains the following first aid articles:

6 Red Cross First Aid Outfits.
4 Large dressings. 1 Shears.
2 1-yard packages sterilized gauze.
12 Gauze bandages, assorted sizes.
1 Tourniquet. 1 Carbolated vaseline.
4 Wooden splints.
2 ¼-lb. packages absorbent cotton.
12 Safety pins. 1 Adhesive plaster.
1 Aromatic spirits ammonia.
1 2-ounce bottle Jamaica ginger.
1 Paper cup.
12 Tongue depressors. 1 Tweezers.
1 Clinical thermometer.
1 Medicine dropper.
1 2-ounce bottle boric acid Sat. Sol.
1 2-dram bottle olive oil.
1 2-dram bottle oil cloves.
1 Bottle cascara sagrada tablets.
1 Red Cross First Aid Book.
4 Picric acid gauze.

Culture tubes (to be supplied).

Neatly and securely packed in a handsome white enameled case. This is lettered in red and blue and fitted with hangers by which it may be attached to wall. Size 18 x 11 x 3½ inches. Price $6.00 each f. o. b. Washington, New York and San Francisco.

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The American Red Cross First Aid Box (Household)

For the home, summer hotel and camp

The following articles are contained in this case:

4 Red Cross First Aid Outfits.
1 2-ounce bottle alcohol.
12 Gauze bandages, assorted sizes.
1 2-ounce bottle aromatic spirits ammonia
1 2-dram bottle olive oil.
1 2-ounce bottle syrup ginger.
1 2-ounce syrup ipecac.
1 Bottle Bismuth Subnitrate tablets (5 grains).
1 Bottle soda mint tablets (50).
2 1-yard packages sterilized gauze.
1 Box tooth plaster. 1 Pair tweezers.
1 Dozen safety pins. 2 Wooden splints.
12 Tongue depressors. 1 Medicine dropper
2 ¼-lb. packages absorbent cotton.
1 Bottle collodion with brush.
1 2-dram bottle oil cloves.
1 2-ounce bottle lime water.
1 2-ounce bottle powdered mustard.
1 Box toothache wax.
1 2-ounce bottle witch hazel.
1 2-ounce jar carbolized vaseline.
1 Pair scissors. 1 Tin talcum powder.
2 1-yd. packages picric acid gauze.

1 Box corn plasters. 1 Tourniquet.
1 Bottle cascara sagrada tablets.
1 Roll adhesive plaster 1 in. x 5-yd.
1 Paper drinking cup.
2 Large Red Cross First Aid Dressings.

All are neatly and securely packed in a heavy tin case, with built-in partitions. This is an exceedingly handsome case being white enameled with blue and red lettering, and equipped with hangers for attaching to wall. Size 18 x 11 x 3½ inches. Price $6.00 f. o. b. Washington, New York and San Francisco.

The American Red Cross First Aid Box (Gymnasium)

For the athletic field and the gymnasium

The following articles are neatly packed in this case:

6 Red Cross First Aid Outfits.
4 Large dressings.
2 1-yard packages sterilized gauze.
1 Carbolized vaseline.
1 Tourniquet.
1 Paper drinking cup.
1 Pair tweezers.
2 ¼-pound absorbent cotton.
12 Safety pins.
1 Pair shears.
12 Gauze bandages assorted sizes.
1 Aromatic spirits of ammonia.
4 Wooden splints.
1 Red Cross First Aid Book.
1 Roll adhesive plaster 1 in. x 5 yd.

This is a very handsome case, being made of heavy white enameled tin, lettered in red and blue and fitted with hangers so that it may be attached to the wall. Size 18 x 11 x 3½ inches. Price $6.00 f. o. b. Washington, San Francisco and New York.

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The American Red Cross First Aid Box (Street)

For factories, mines, machine shops as well as street corners

The first aid supplies contained in this box are as follows:

- 4 American Red Cross First Aid Outfits.
- 2 1-yard packages sterilized gauze.
- 2 ¼-pound packages absorbent cotton.
- 1 2-ounce bottle aromatic spirits of ammonia.
- 12 Gauze bandages, assorted sizes.
- 1 Paper drinking cup.
- 1 Pair shears.
- 1 Pair tweezers.
- 1 Tourniquet.
- 1 Yard wire gauze splint.
- 1 Red Cross First Aid Book.

All are neatly packed in a galvanized steel box. This box is white with the Red Cross on top and on each end, and with the black lettering presents a handsome appearance. Each box is provided with hasp and staple and special perforations in back for fastening. Size 10 x 6 x 6 inches. Price $3.50 f. o. b. Washington, New York and San Francisco.

The American Red Cross First Aid Outfit

This outfit has been prepared in response to a great demand for a simple first aid packet and is similar, though superior for ordinary purposes, to that carried by each soldier in the United States Army. It has received the highest praise from some of our eminent surgeons. The outfit consists of a hermetically sealed metal case containing the following:

1 Extra long gauzebandage with compress in its center.
1 Triangular bandage, with methods of application printed thereon.
2 Safety pins. 1 Card of instructions.

With this package and splints, which can usually be procured anywhere without great difficulty, one is prepared to treat any ordinary injury.

The case is painted white and lithographed in colors as per the above illustration. Size 4 x 2¼ x 1 inch. The price is 25 cents. Postage 6 cents. In large quantities the price is the same, f. o. b. Chicago, New York, San Francisco and Washington.

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American Red Cross First Aid Instruction Outfit

This outfit has been prepared for use by teachers of first aid and is intended for instruction purposes only. With it and the Red Cross Charts, which are described in another portion of this circular, any teacher will be supplied with all the materials which he needs to give a class practical instruction in first aid to the injured.

The outfit consists of—

12 Triangular bandages.
12 Roller bandages of assorted sizes.
4 Wooden splints.
2 U. S. Army tourniquets.
6 First Aid Outfits.
2 Dozen large safety pins.

The Instruction Outfit is neatly packed in a substantial cardboard case.

Size 18½ x 6 x 3½ inches. The price is $3.50 each, f. o. b. Chicago, New York, San Francisco and Washington.

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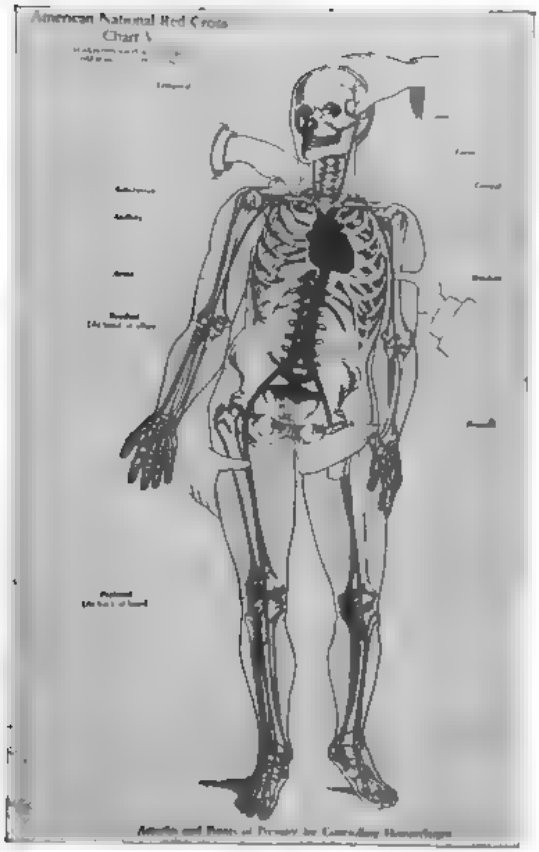

Facsimile of Chart V

American Red Cross First Aid Charts

For School Rooms, First Aid Classes, Etc.

This series consists of 5 handsomely lithographed wall charts, mounted on linen and heavy rollers; size of each, 20 x 28 inches.

Charts are numbered and are illustrative of the following:

Chart I. The Skeleton.

Chart II. The Muscles.

Chart III. Scheme of Systemic Circulation. In 3 colors.

Chart IV. Fracture and Dislocation.

Chart V. Arteries and Points of Pressure for Controlling Hemorrhages. In 2 colors.

Price $2.50 per set, net.

American Red Cross Stretchers

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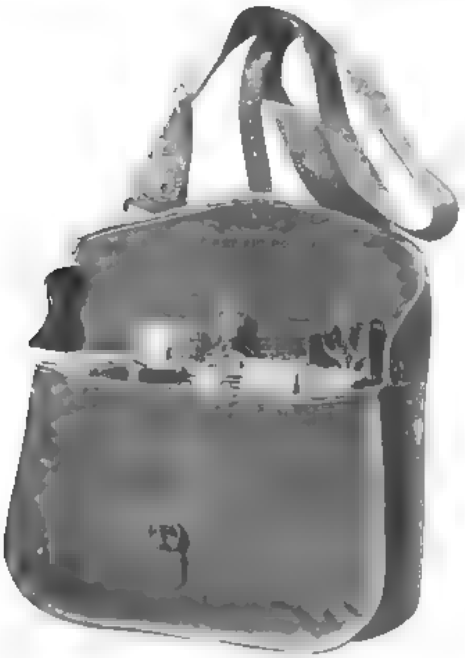

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Prepared Especially for the Boy Scouts of America

This pouch has been adapted for the use of all patrols. Is strong, light, compact, waterproof, and made of the best materials, being practically a duplicate of the Hospital Corps Pouch of the United States Army. Fitted with a strap to be carried over the shoulder. Contains the following First Aid materials:

1 Pair shears.
1 Pair tweezers.
1 Tube carbolized vaseline.
2 Wire gauze splints.
1 2-oz. bottle aromatic spirits ammonia.
1 A. R. C. First Aid Outfit (Cartons).
2 1-yard packages sterilized gauze.
3 1-inch bandages.
3 2½-inch bandages.
2 Triangular bandages (Cartons).
1 U. S. Army tourniquet.

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AMERICAN RED CROSS ABRIDGED TEXT BOOK ON FIRST AID.
(General Edition)
By Major Charles Lynch, Medical Corps, U. S. A.

This small book is an abridgement of the larger one by the same author and has been published to meet the demand for a smaller book at a very low price. While the industrial edition should be chosen by the worker in that field, for ordinary classes this book is to be preferred. Price 30 cents. Postage 3 cents.

Miscellaneous Supplies

Such material as has been used or expended from the various cabinets or outfits listed herein, or to be issued by the Red Cross, can be replaced by ordering from the First Aid Department, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

The prices are as follows (practically cost):

A. R. C. First Aid Outfits (cartons)	$ .20 each
A. R. C. Triangular Bandages (cartons)	.11 each
A. R. C. Triangular Bandages (without cartons)	.09 each
A. R. C. Gauze Bandages, 1 in. x 10 yds	.05 each
A. R. C. Gauze Bandages, 2 in. x 10 yds	.06 each
A. R. C. Gauze Bandages, 2½ in. x 10 yds	.07 each
A. R. C. Gauze Bandages, 3 in. x 10 yds	.08 each
A. R. C. Wooden Splints (pair)	.10 each
A. R. C. Tourniquets (U. S. Pattern)	.25 each
A. R. C. Tourniquets (Hundred lots)	.17 each
A. R. C. Absorbent Cotton (¼-pound packages)	.12 each
A. R. C. Wire Gauze Splints (4 in. x 1 yd.)	.15 each
A. R. C. Aromatic Spirits Ammonia (2-oz. Bottles)	.12 each
A. R. C. Oil Cloves (2 dram Bottles)	.06 each
A. R. C. Alcohol (2-oz. Bottles)	.09 each
A. R. C. Lime Water (2-oz. Bottles)	.05 each
A. R. C. Syp. Ginger (2-oz. Bottles)	.08 each
A. R. C. Witch Hazel (2-oz. Bottles)	.06 each

Standard U. S. Army Woolen Blankets

The Red Cross, by special agreement with one of the leading manufacturers of the country, furnishes, for the use of first aid teams, standard U. S. Army blankets in the following weights:

Color, olive drab, size 66x84 inches, weight 3 pounds, $3.00 each net
Color, olive drab, size 66x84 inches, weight 5 pounds, $3.75 each net.
Color, olive drab, size 72x84 inches, weight 5 pounds, $3.75 each net.

Notice

The First Aid Department has in preparation a First Aid Text Book for Police and Fire Departments and a manual for rural homes.

The following outfit is also being assembled and will be shortly placed on the market: Automobile First Aid Case.

Those interested in special outfits are invited to correspond with tthe First Aid Department.

All orders and correspondence should be directed to the First Aid Department, American Red Cross, 715 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

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FORM OF BEQUEST

A will in the form following may be used to bequeath money for the purposes of the Red Cross. It would be well to have the same signed by THREE WITNESSES in the presence of the testator and of each other.

All legacies, not otherwise specified, are applied to the Endowment Fund.

I, A. B., of_____ (testator's domicil), hereby make and publish the following as my last will and testament:

I give and bequeath to the American National Red Red Cross, a corporation in the District of Columbia, created by Act of Congress of the United States of America, its successors and assigns, the sum of

_____ Dollars.

(A. B.)_____

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the above named A. B. as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who have hereunto subscribed our names at his request as witnesses thereto, in the presence of the said testator and of each other.

_____

_____

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A History of Nursing

Edited and In Part Written by

Lavinia L. Dock, R. N.

Vols. I. and II. The Evolution of the Methods of Care for the Sick, from the Earliest Times to the Foundation of the First English and American Training School for Nurses.

8° 2 Vols. (with 80 Illustrations), $5.00 Net, by Mail, $5.50.

Vols. III. and IV. The Evolution of the Methods of Care for the Sick, from the Earliest Times to the Foundation of the First English and American Training School for Nurses.

8° 2 Vols. (with 75 Illustrations), $5.00 Net, by Mail, $5.50.

Beginning with the earliest available records of sanitary codes which were built up into health religions, and coming down through the ages wherever the care and rescue of the sick can be traced, through the pagan civilizations, the early Christian works of mercy, the long and glorious history of the religious nursing orders, military nursing orders of the crusades, the secular communities of the later middle ages, and the revival of the Deaconess order, which culminated in the modern revival under Miss Nightingale, this history is the most serious attempt yet made to collect the scattered records of the care of the sick and bring them all into one unified and sympathetic presentation.

The story is not told in a dry, technical fashion, but presents its pictures from the standpoint of general human interest in a subject which has always appealed to the sympathies of all.

The history is amply illustrated, and contains a copious bibliography of nursing and hospital history.

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"Simplex Sanitary" Paper Sputum Cup

The Only Cup with Automatically Closing Cover. Wire Holder or White Enameled Holder

Use New Cup and Cover Daily and Burn with Contents

The Wide Opening, and absence of flanges, allow free entrance of sputum.

Cup with Wire Holder.

Cup with Enameled Holder.

The Automatically Closing Cover keeps out flies and other insects.

The Most Practical Paper Sputum Cup Made

Seven Reasons Why

1.—It is already folded into shape for immediate use.
2.—Each Cup has a Cardboard cover, attached with a paper hinge, and both Cup and cover are burned after being in use a day.
3.—The cover is easily and quickly raised, and closes automatically.
4.—The abscence of flanges allows free entrance of sputum.
5.—It is made of heavy manila, waterproof paper, which, being light in color, facilitates ready examination of the sputum.
6.—It can be used either with the Wire Holder or the White Enameled Holder. Both these holders are neat, easily cleansed, and very practical. The White Enameled Holder, being much heavier, is particularly useful on porches and verandas, as it cannot be blown over by the wind.
7.—It is the only Cup that can be used without a holder.

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25c. per package of 10 Cups and Covers; 5 Packages for $1.00
Wire Holders 10c. each; White Enameled Holders 50c. each

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